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ANDREW JACKSON,

PRESIDENT ELECT OF THE UNITED STATES OF N. A.

Engraved by J. W. Steele for the Jackson Wreath

Printed by S. Tiller

THE

JACKSON WREATH
(OR)

National Souvenir

GLORY. GRATITUDE. PATRIOTISM.



PHILADELPHIA

Published by Jacob Maas, Franklin Engraving Office Arcade.



THE
JACKSON WREATH,
OR
NATIONAL SOUVENIR.

"GLORY, GRATITUDE, PATRIOTISM."

A NATIONAL TRIBUTE,
COMMEMORATIVE OF THE GREAT CIVIL VICTORY ACHIEVED
BY THE PEOPLE, THROUGH THE HERO OF NEW ORLEANS.

CONTAINING
A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GENERAL JACKSON UNTIL 1819.

By ROBERT WALSH, JR. ESQR.

WITH A
CONTINUATION UNTIL THE PRESENT DAY, EMBRACING A VIEW OF THE RE-
CENT POLITICAL STRUGGLE.

BY DR. JAMES MCHENRY.



PHILADELPHIA :
PUBLISHED BY JACOB MAAS, FRANKLIN ENGRAVING OFFICE,
65, ARCADE.

William W. Weeks, Printer.

1829.

ADVERTISEMENT.



IN offering to the patronage of the people of the United States, the present work, intended as a tribute to the personal virtues and public services of the distinguished individual whom they have just chosen to fill the highest office in their government, the publisher flatters himself that he performs a service which will obtain their approbation and support. To encourage the arts when they are employed in doing honour to those who have done honour to their country, cannot be unworthy of a patriotic and cultivated people. In the effort now made to form a WREATH consecrated to the name of the illustrious JACKSON, the publisher has been impelled by his feelings, as well as by a conviction of what was due to the task he had undertaken, to regard neither trouble nor expense in its accomplishment. That among our nu-

merous LIVING WORTHIES, one could have been selected more capable of exciting the enthusiasm of an American Artist, more deserving of being celebrated by American skill or industry, or the celebration of whom would be more grateful to the American people, it is believed that few will assert. Conscious of his incapacity to do this magnificent subject entire justice, the publisher submits it with much diffidence and anxiety, to the patriotism of the nation, entreating those who may be inclined to undervalue his performance, to permit his motives for undertaking it, to mitigate the severity of their censures; and to remember that, although neither his design nor its execution may have received that high finish of splendid perfection of which it is susceptible, it required both zeal and perseverance to make it what it is. That it is not totally unworthy of its subject and of the public support, it is a satisfaction to know that many individuals distinguished for fine taste and accurate judgment, have already pronounced; and it is fondly believed that to a very large majority of the American people, it will be acceptable from

the consideration that every tribute of this nature, paid to a public benefactor, is a public good, because it excites ardent and able minds to imitate the exalted worth and admired conduct by which it was earned.

JACOB MAAS.

Philad. Feb. 22, 1829.

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BIOGRAPHY
OF
GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.



WITH the exception of the name of the transcendent Washington, the annals of the United States, as yet, afford none possessed of so much eclat as that of ANDREW JACKSON. Considering this, together with the real magnitude and variety of his public services, it is surprising that the story of his life should not be more universally known. At the present time, his character and achievements derive peculiar interest from the important relation in which he stands to the American people, as their Chief Magistrate. Down to the termination of the siege of New Orleans, the most brilliant era of his career—we have abundant materials for a correct notice of him, in a volume entitled, the life of Andrew Jackson, and published in 1817, by an officer, who enjoyed the advantage of being near his person during his campaigns. Authentic documents extant in newspapers and Journals, enable us to continue the outline to the present time ; and with regard to personal qualities and manners, he is so well and widely known in social circles, that a faithful representation is almost

inevitable. We shall confine ourselves to a plain recital, not more circumstantial than may be necessary for our principal design.

ANDREW JACKSON is of Irish parentage. His father and mother emigrated to South Carolina, in the year 1765, with two sons, both young, and purchased a tract of land, on which they settled, in what was then called the Waxaw settlement, about forty-five miles above Camden. Here was born, on the 15th March, in the year 1767, Andrew, the subject of the present sketch. His father died soon after, leaving the three children to be provided for by the mother, a woman who would seem to have possessed excellent feelings and considerable strength of mind. The scantiness of their patrimony allowed only one of them to be liberally educated; and this was Andrew, whom she destined for the sacred ministry. He was sent to a flourishing academy in the settlement, where he remained, occupied with the dead languages, until the revolutionary war brought an enemy into his neighbourhood, whose approach left no alternative but the choice of the British or American banners. The intrepid and ardent boy, encouraged by his patriotic mother, hastened, at the age of fourteen, in company with one of his brothers, to the American camp, and enlisted in the service of his country. The eldest of the three, had already lost his life in the same service, at the battle of Stono. The survivors, Andrew and Robert, having been suffered to attend the country drill and general musters, were not unacquainted with the manual exercise and field evolutions.

After retiring into North Carolina, before the British army, with their corps, they returned to Waxaw settlement, and found themselves suddenly engaged with a su-

perior British force, who surprised a gallant band of forty patriots, to which they belonged, routed it and took eleven prisoners. Andrew Jackson and his brother escaped from the field, after fighting bravely ; but, having entered a house, next day, in order to procure food, they fell into the hands of a corps of British dragoons, and a party of tories, that were marauding together. Andrew, when under guard, was ordered by a British officer, in a haughty manner, to clean his boots ; the youth peremptorily refused to do so, claiming, with firmness, the treatment due to a prisoner of war. The officer aimed a blow at his head with a sabre, which would have proved fatal, had he not parried it with his left hand, on which he received a severe wound. His brother, at the same time, and for a similar offence, received a gash on the head, which afterwards occasioned his death. Thus, did his only relatives, two of this estimable family, perish in the spring of life, martyrs to their patriotic and courageous spirit. Andrew and his companion were consigned to jail, in separate apartments, and treated with the utmost harshness ; until, through the exertions of their fond mother, they were exchanged, a few days after the battle. This worthy woman, worn down by grief, and the fatigues she had undergone in seeking clothes and other comforts for all the prisoners who had been taken from her neighbourhood, expired in the course of the following month, in the vicinity of Charleston. At the period of this melancholy loss, Andrew was languishing under sickness, the consequence of his sufferings in prison, and his exposure to inclement weather on his return home. The small pox supervened, and nearly terminated his sorrows and his life. But a constitution originally good, and a vigorous tone of mind, enabled him to survive this com-

plication of ills. He recovered, and entered upon the enjoyment of his patrimony, which, though it might have been sufficient for the completion of his education, with judicious management, soon dwindled to very little in hands unused to such a charge. He returned to his classical studies, as a means of future subsistence, with increased industry ; and, at the age of eighteen, in the winter of 1784, repaired to Salisbury, in North Carolina, to a lawyer's office, in which he prepared himself for the bar. In the winter of 1786, he obtained a licence to practice, but finding this theatre unfavourable for advancement, he emigrated to Nashville in 1788, and there fixed his residence. Success attended his industry and talents ; he acquired a lucrative business in the courts, and ere long was appointed attorney-general for the district ; in which capacity he continued to act for several years.

Tennessee being at that time exposed, even in the heart of the settlements, to the incursions of the Indians, he became like all around him, a *soldier*, and one whose activity and resolution soon made him as conspicuous as he was useful. The progress which he made in public estimation, by his abilities and services, is marked by his election, in 1796, to the Convention assembled to frame a constitution for the state. In this body he acquired additional distinction, which placed him, the same year, in Congress, in the House of Representatives, and the following year, in the Senate of the United States. He acted invariably with the Republican party in the National Legislature, but grew tired of an unavailing struggle in a small minority, and of a scene of discussion and intrigue for which he did not deem himself as well fitted as the successor, for whose sake, no less than for his own gratification, he resigned his post in 1799. We have

heard some gentlemen who were members of Congress during the time he remained in it, remark that he was generally esteemed for the soundness of his understanding, and the moderation of his demeanour. Though steadfast and earnest as a party politician, he manifested neither violence nor illiberality. While a senator, he was chosen by the field officers of the Tennessee militia, without consultation with him, major-general of their division, and so remained until 1814, when he took the same rank in the service of the United States. On his resignation as senator, he was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court of Tennessee. He accepted this appointment with reluctance, and withdrew from the bench as soon as possible, with the determination to spend the rest of his life in tranquility and seclusion, on a beautiful farm belonging to him, and lying on the Cumberland river about ten miles from Nashville. In this retreat he passed several years, happy in the indulgence of his fondness for rural occupations, and in the society of an affectionate wife and a number of honest friends. His quiet felicity was, however, broken up by the occurrence of the war with Great Britain. It roused his martial and patriotic temper ; and when the acts of Congress (of the 6th February, and July 1812) which authorize the President to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers, were promulgated, Jackson published an energetic address to the militia of his division, drew two thousand five hundred of them to his standard, and tendered them without delay to the federal government. In November, he received orders to descend the Mississippi, for the defence of the lower country, which was then thought to be in danger. In January, in a very inclement season, he conducted his troops as far as Natchez, where he was instructed to remain un-

til otherwise directed. Here he employed himself indefatigably, in training and preparing them for service. But, the danger which was meant to be repelled, having ceased to exist, in the opinion of the secretary of war, he received instructions, from the latter, to dismiss, at once, from service, those under his command. The number of sick in his camp was great, and they were destitute of the means of defraying the expenses of their return home : The rest of his troops, from the same dearth of resources, must have enlisted in the regular army, under General Wilkinson. Jackson felt himself responsible for the restoration of them to their families and friends, and, therefore, resolved to disobey the orders of the department of war, whose head could not be acquainted with the circumstances of the case. He retained as much of the public property in his possession, as was necessary to his purpose of marching them back. Wilkinson remonstrated and admonished in vain. Jackson replied that he would bear all the responsibility—he refused to allow Wilkinson's officers, when commissioned, to recruit from his army ; seized upon the waggons required for the transportation of his sick, and set out with the whole of his force. He gave up his own horses to the infirm, and shared in all the hardships of the soldiers in a long and arduous march. It was at a time of the year when the roads and the swamps, to be trodden, were in the worst condition. His example silenced all complaint, and endeared him the more to his companions. On his arrival at Nashville he communicated to the President of the United States what he had done, and the reasons by which he had been guided. His conduct was approved of at Washington, and the expenses, which he had incurred, directed to be paid. We have mentioned this affair particularly, because it is

the most remarkable among the first instances in his history, of that lofty independence in judgment and action, and that disdain of consequences in the discharge of a paramount duty, which have since signalized his career both military and civil.

We have now reached what may be called the second principal era of his life.

The British and the celebrated *Tecumseh* had stirred up the Creek nation of Indians, parties of whom made irruptions into the state of Tennessee, committing the most barbarous outrages upon defenceless and insulated families. Having obtained a supply of ammunition from the Spaniards, at Pensacola, a band of six or seven hundred warriors assaulted *Fort Mimms*, situated in the Tensaw settlement, in the Mississippi Territory, succeeded in carrying it, and butchered nearly all its inmates ; three hundred persons, including women and children. Only seventeen of the whole number escaped to spread intelligence of the dreadful catastrophe. The news produced the strongest sensation in Tennessee ; and all eyes were, at once, turned to Jackson as the leader of the force which must be sent forth to overtake and punish the miscreants. He was, at this time, confined to his chamber with a fractured arm and a wound in the breast, injuries received in a private rencontre. It was resolved by the legislature to call into service thirty-five hundred of the militia, to be marched into the heart of the Creek nation, conformably to the advice of Jackson, who, notwithstanding the bodily ills under which he laboured, readily undertook the chief command in the expedition. He issued an eloquent and nervous address to the troops, on the day of the rendezvous, in which he told them, among other things—"We must and will be victorious—we must conquer as men

who owe nothing to chance ; and, who, in the midst of victory, can still be mindful of what is due to humanity." On the 7th October, 1813, he reached the encampment, although his health was far from being restored. It would require too much space to follow him in all the movements of a campaign, in which he appears as a most skilful commander, vigilant disciplinarian, and dauntless soldier. He had to contend not only with a formidable enemy, but with raw and mutinous followers and the severest personal hardships. The most fatiguing and prolonged marches over mountains and through morasses ; the frequent and almost total want of food of any kind ; the failure of contractors ; the inefficiency or defection of higher officers, and a protracted and perilous absence from home, extenuate the occasional despondency and disobedience of the privates of his division. Under the worst circumstances, he displayed the utmost resolution and fortitude, and by his inflexible spirit and tone of perseverance, he brought the enterprise to the most satisfactory issue.

The first battle which he fought, in person, on this occasion, was that of *Talladega*, a fort of friendly Cherokee Indians, distant about thirty miles below Fort Strother, on the north bank of the river Coosa. The Creeks were posted within a quarter of a mile of Fort Talladega, in considerable force. At seven o'clock in the morning, Jackson's columns were displayed in order of battle. At about eight, his advance having arrived within eighty yards of the enemy, received a heavy fire, which they instantly returned, and the engagement soon became general. In fifteen minutes the Creeks were seen flying in every direction, and were pursued until they reached the mountains, at the distance of three miles. Their numbers

amounted to one thousand and eighty, of whom two hundred and ninety-nine were left dead on the ground. Their whole loss, in the engagement and retreat, as since stated by themselves, was not less than six hundred. On the side of the Americans, fifteen were killed and eighty wounded ; and several of the latter soon died. The fort was full of friendly Indians, who had been besieged for several days, and would have been all massacred, but for the arrival and victory of General Jackson. Want of provisions compelled him to hasten back, after collecting his dead and wounded, to Fort Strother. He particularly lamented the necessity of this step, as it gave the enemy time to recover from their consternation and recruit their strength.

At Fort Strother, no stores were found by the famished army on their return, owing to the delinquency of the contractors. Jackson distributed all his own supplies to the suffering soldiers—tripes constituted his sole food for several days. Scarcity engendered discontent and revolt in the camp. The officers and soldiers of the militia determined to abandon the service. On the morning when they were to carry their intention into effect, General Jackson drew up the volunteer companies in front of them, with a mandate to prevent their progress—they had not courage to advance. They returned to their quarters, but, on the following day, the very volunteers who had been so employed, mutinied in their turn and designed to move off in a body. Their surprise was not slight, when, on attempting this, they found the same men whom they had intercepted the day before, occupying the very position which they had done, for a similar purpose. The militia were glad to retaliate, and the result was the same. Jackson was obliged however, to withdraw with the troops

from Fort Strother, towards Fort Deposit, upon the condition, that if they met supplies, which were expected, they would return and prosecute the campaign. They had not proceeded more than ten or twelve miles before they met one hundred and fifty beeves ; but their faces being once turned homewards, they resisted his order to march back to the encampment. The scene which ensued is characteristic as to his firmness and decision. A whole brigade had put itself in an attitude for moving off forcibly. Jackson was still without the use of his left arm ; seizing a musket, and resting it with his right on the neck of his horse, he threw himself in front of the column and threatened to shoot the first man who should attempt to advance. Major Reid, his aid-de-camp, and General Coffee placed themselves by his side. For several minutes the column preserved a menacing attitude, yet hesitated to proceed. In the mean time, those who remained faithful to their duty, amounting to about two companies, were collected, and formed at a short distance in advance of the troops, with positive directions to imitate the example of the general, if the mutineers persisted. These, when no individual appeared bold enough to press onward, at length wavered, and then soon turned quietly round and agreed to submit. It was a critical instant ; but for the firmness of Jackson, the campaign would have been broken up, and there was no likelihood of its being resumed.

A third considerable mutiny which happened not long after, was suppressed by personal efforts of the same kind. The appeals which he made to his troops at these periods, are elevated and glowing compositions. The governor of Tennessee transmitted to him advice to desist from the further prosecution of the campaign, on account of his

manifold embarrassments and inadequate means. Jackson replied to him, repelling his suggestion, and urging him to lend assistance to sustain the honour of Tennessee, and protect the frontiers from thousands of exasperated savages. This wise and urgent remonstrance finally procured for him reinforcements ; or rather, substitutes for the companies, which he deemed it advisable to dismiss in consequence of their disaffection.

Once more, in the middle of January, 1814, he was on his march, bending his course to a part of the Tallapoosa river, near the mouth of a creek called Emuckfaw. On the 21st, he discovered that he was in the neighbourhood of the enemy. About midnight his spies came in and re-reported that they had discovered a large encampment of Indians, at about three miles distance, who, from their whooping and dancing, were, no doubt, apprised of his arrival upon the eminences of Emuckfaw. At the dawn of day the alarm guns of the sentinels, and the shrieks and savage yells of the enemy announced an assault. The action raged for an half hour, when the Indians were put to the rout. General Coffee, with four hundred men, was detached to destroy the enemy's encampment. He found it too strong to be assailed with that force, and had scarcely returned, when the savages renewed their attack with increased numbers and the greatest impetuosity. The whole day was spent in severe fighting, attended by the destruction of a multitude of the assailants. They were quiet during the night ; but, Jackson perceiving that his provisions were growing scarce and that his wounded required immediate care, determined on the next day to retrace his steps. The retreat began at ten o'clock, and was continued, without interruption, until night, when the army was encamped a quarter of a mile on the south

side of *Enotichopco* creek, in the direction of the ford by which they had already passed. The next day, after the front guard and part of the columns had crossed, the enemy, who had been in pursuit, rushed from coverts upon the rear and threw the guard into confusion. Jackson was just passing the stream when the firing and yelling commenced. He repaired instantaneously to the place of action; formed the columns anew, and put them in motion, in the midst of showers of balls. The savages, being warmly pressed in turn, broke and fled; and, in a chase of two miles, were entirely dispersed. At one moment, the destruction of the whole Tennessee band appeared almost inevitable.

The total loss on the American side in the several engagements which we have just mentioned, was only twenty killed and seventy-five wounded. The lifeless bodies of one hundred and ninety-nine of the enemy's warriors were found: the number of their wounded could not be conjectured. On the night of the 26th, Jackson encamped within three miles of Fort Strother; having accomplished the several objects of this perilous expedition; which were, a diversion in favour of General Floyd, who was advancing with the army from Georgia; the prevention of a meditated attack upon Fort Armstrong by the savage bands, a considerable part of whom he either destroyed or dispersed; and the counteraction of discontent in his ranks, for which activity and battle were the best remedies.

In February, he discharged the volunteers and his artillery company, receiving in their stead fresh militia drafted for the occasion. One private of these he caused to be executed for mutiny, before the end of the month—an example of severity which had the happiest effect in re-

gard to general subordination. He suffered again, in an extreme degree, from the scarcity of provisions; but having at last, by constant exertions, removed this obstacle to his plan of penetrating further into the enemy's country, he set out on the 16th of March from Fort Strother, and halted on the 21st at the mouth of Cedar Creek. Here, learning that the savages were still embodied, and very strongly posted not far from New Youcka on the Tallapoosa, he resolved to march upon them, as soon as the proper arrangements could be made for preserving his rear in safety.

On the 24th he proceeded with his whole force, which was less than three thousand effective men, and in the morning of the 27th, after a march of fifty three miles, reached the village of Tohopeka. The enemy having gained intelligence of his approach, collected in considerable numbers with a view to give him battle. Their position was admirably calculated for defence. Surrounded almost entirely by the river, it was accessible only by a narrow neck of land, of 350 yards in width, which they had taken much pains to secure and defend by placing large timbers and trunks of trees horizontally on each other, leaving but a single place of entrance. From a double row of port holes formed in it, they were enabled to direct their fire with a sure aim, while they appeared to be secure behind.

We need not follow out the details of this brilliant affair, so well known by the name of the battle of the *Tohopeka* or *Horse Shoe*. The contest was obstinate and bloody. Jackson's troops finally scaled the ramparts of the savages, who, disdaining to surrender, leaped down the banks of the river, when they could no longer defend themselves from behind the timber and brush. The car-

nage continued until night separated the combatants. The general result was, the destruction of the bravest of the Indian warriors and the ruin of their cause. Five hundred and fifty-seven of them were left dead on the peninsula. A multitude perished in the river. Three hundred women and children were taken prisoners, and treated with humanity. The loss of the victors, including the friendly Indians, was fifty-five killed and one hundred and forty-six wounded: among the former were some gallant officers.

Having thus struck a decisive blow, Jackson returned with his wounded, to Fort Williams. On the 2d of April, he published an address to his army, in which he complimented their courage and conduct, but told them, that more remained to be done. Understanding that the enemy was yet strong at Horthlewalec, a town situated not far from the Hickory ground, or that part of the Creek country lying in the forks near the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, he was anxious to resume operation as soon as possible, and unite with the North Carolina and Georgia troops, who were announced to be at no great distance, somewhere south of the Tallapoosa. On the 9th of April, he was on his march, with all his disposable force but did not reach Horthlewalee until the 13th, owing to heavy rains which had swollen the streams that were to be crossed. The delay afforded an opportunity to the savages to escape by flight from their pursuer, who soon afterwards effected his junction with the Georgia detachment. At the Hickory ground, the principal chiefs of the hostile tribes sued for peace—those who rejected this measure, had sought refuge along the coast and in Pensacola. Jackson prescribed to those who were disposed to renew their friendly relations with the United States, that

they should retire and occupy the country about Fort Williams and to the east of the Coosa ; a condition which was readily accepted, and which put it out of their power to renew hostilities with advantage at any time. Strong parties of militia were sent out to range the country and receive the submission of the natives. Much of the property plundered by them at Fort Mimms and along the frontiers was brought in and delivered up. All resistance being at an end, and their being no longer any necessity for maintaining an army in the field, orders were issued on the 21st of April, for the Tennessee troops to be marched home and discharged.

Such is the mere outline of the famous Creek war, in which Jackson, by the celerity of his movements, the inflexibility of his will, and the confidence with which his genius and demeanor inspired his associates, accomplished as much within a few months as could be thought possible, consistently with the nature and number of his army.

The complete and final discomfiture of so formidable a foe as this confederacy of Indians, drew the attention of the general government to the Tennessee commander, and produced a speedy manifestation of the respect entertained for his services and character, in his appointment as brigadier and brevet Major-general in the regular army. A commission of Major-general was forwarded to him in May, 1814. The government deemed it advisable to enter into a treaty with the vanquished Indians, for the purpose chiefly, of restricting their limits so as to cut off their communication with the British and Spanish agents. General Jackson was deputed with colonel Hawkins as commissioner to negotiate with the Creeks; and on the 10th of July, he reached Alabama on this errand, and by

the 10th of August, accomplished an agreement, under which the Indians bound themselves to hold no communication with the British or Spanish garrisons, or foreign emissaries, and conceded to the United States, the right of erecting military posts in their country. The contraction and definition of their territorial limits were attended with considerable difficulty, but Jackson peremptorily and successfully insisted upon what he deemed necessary for the future security and permanent benefit of the United States.

During this transaction, his mind was struck with the importance of depriving the fugitive and refractory savages, of the aid and incitement which were administered to them in East Florida, and he at once urged on the President the propriety of *attacking and dismantling Pensacola*. He studied particularly, to obtain information of the designs which the British might have formed against the southern parts of the union. *He already anticipated the attack on New Orleans*. He addressed, of his own accord, complaints to the Governor of Pensacola, and summoned him to deliver up the chiefs of the hostile Indians, who were harboured in the fortress. The Governor refused and recriminated. The American officer whom Jackson despatched to Pensacola with his expostulations, reported, on his return, that he saw there nearly two hundred British officers and soldiers, and about five hundred Indians under the training of those officers, armed with new muskets, and dressed in the English uniform. Jackson repeated his instances with the government, to be allowed "to plant the American Eagle" on the Spanish walls. He addressed the governors of Tennessee, Louisiana and the Mississippi territory, soliciting them to be vigilant and energetic, "for dark and heavy

clouds hovered over the seventh military district." He sent his adjutant-general, colonel Butler, to Tennessee, to raise volunteers, and himself repaired to Mobile to put that region in a state of defence.

Towards the end of August, the noted colonel Nichols, with a small squadron of British ships, arrived at Pensacola, and at the expiration of a fortnight made an attack upon *Fort Bowyer*, situated at the extremity of a narrow neck of land, about eighteen miles below the head of Mobile Bay and commanding its entrance. Nichols was repulsed with the loss of his best ship, and two hundred and thirty men killed and wounded. This position had been wholly neglected before Jackson's arrival, who perceived at once its great importance, and lost no time in strengthening it to the utmost. The British assailants retired to Pensacola, to refit and prepare to make a descent on some less guarded point.

Jackson became more and more persuaded, that unless Pensacola should be reduced, it would be in vain to think of defending his district. He was confirmed in the plan which he had for some time revolved, of advancing against the Spanish town and throwing a force into the Barrancas, *on his own responsibility*. In the last week of October, general Coffee arrived near Fort Stephens, with two thousand able bodied and well armed men from Tennessee. Jackson hastened to his camp, took up the line of march with the American army, consisting of Coffee's brigade, the regulars and some Indians; in all about three thousand, and reached Pensacola on the 6th of November. The forts were garrisoned by the British and Spaniards, and prepared for resistance; batteries were formed in the principal streets; and the British vessels were moored within the bay, and so disposed as to command the prin-

cipal entrance to the town. Jackson required that the different forts, Barrancas, St. Rose and St Michael, should be forthwith surrendered, to be garrisoned and held by the United States, until Spain should furnish a force sufficient to protect her neutrality from the British. On the refusal of the governor to accede to these terms, Jackson pushed his troops at once into the heart of the town, having adroitly taken a different direction from that in which he was expected to appear. The Spanish batteries in the streets were charged and mastered ; the Spaniards driven from their positions behind the houses and fences from which they were firing volleys of musketry ; and, after some carnage, the governor and his advisers reduced to submission. Fort Barrancas was blown up by the British.

Two days after entering the town, Jackson abandoned it, and returned to Fort Montgomery, being satisfied with having driven away the British, forced the hostile Creeks to fly to the forests, and produced a salutary impression on the minds of the Spaniards. In this expedition, none of the Americans were killed, and about fifteen or twenty of them only were wounded. Soon after they had retired, the Spaniards began to rebuild Forts Barrancas and Rose ; and the British officers, anxious to regain that confidence which they had forfeited by the destruction of them, offered to assist in their re-construction. The governor declined the offer, and answered further, that when assistance was in fact needed, he would apply to his friend *General Jackson*.

After the general had sent off a detachment of one thousand men in pursuit of the Indian warriors who had assembled on the Appalachicola, with orders to destroy the depots of supplies, and their villages on the rout, and when

he had reason to believe that Mobile and the inhabitants on its borders, were rendered comparatively secure by his operations and arrangements, his chief desire was to depart for New Orleans, where he had foreseen the vital danger to be, and where he knew his presence to be most material. As soon as General Winchester, who had been ordered to join him, reached the Alabama, he left Mobile. On the first of December, he was in *New Orleans*, and there established his head-quarters. General Coffee and Colonel Hinds were ordered to march with their commands, and take a position as convenient to New Orleans as should be compatible with the object of procuring forage for the horses of the dragoons.

Louisiana was ill supplied with arms: Its motley population, French and Spaniards, were not yet sufficiently fond of the American government to fight very desperately in its defence. New Orleans was unprepared to withstand an enemy, and contained but too many traitors or malcontents. Jackson was nearly disabled in body, by sickness and fatigue—he expected a large and perfectly appointed British force—his only means of resistance were the few regulars about him, the Tennessee volunteers, and such troops as the state of Louisiana might itself raise. He maintained, however, a confident aspect, and a confident tone. He summoned, at once, the governor and the citizens to exert themselves—he set them the example of unremitted activity and stern resolution. Volunteer companies were raised; batteries were repaired or constructed, and gun-boats stationed on the most eligible points on the river. He roused the Legislature, who before had done little or nothing, to lend him their concurrence. His language to them was, “with energy and expedition, all is safe—delay further, and all is lost.” Commodore

Patterson, who commanded the naval forces, executed every order with alacrity and vigour. Certain information was soon received that an English fleet was off Cat and Ship Island, within a short distance of the American lines. On the 14th of December, forty-three British boats, mounting as many cannon, with twelve hundred chosen men, well armed, attacked the American flotilla of five boats on Lake Borgne, and captured it, but not without a severe contest and heavy loss of men. This disaster afflicted, but did not dismay General Jackson. On the 16th he reviewed the militia, and harangued them with a contagious ardour of patriotism.

Resistance on the lakes being at an end, the enemy was expected to advance without much further delay. Expresses were sent off in quest of General Coffee, to whom his commander wrote, "You must not sleep until you arrive within striking distance. Innumerable defiles present themselves where your riflemen will be all important." On the night of the 19th December, Coffee encamped, with eight hundred men, within fifteen miles of New Orleans; having marched eighty miles the last day. In four days, Colonel Hinds, with the Mississippi dragoons, was at his post; having effected a march of two hundred and thirty miles in that period.

Jackson was not long in discovering the truth of what had been communicated to him by the governor of Louisiana, that "the country was filled with British spies and stipendiaries." He suggested to the Legislature the propriety and necessity of suspending the privilege of *habeas corpus*. While that assembly were deliberating slowly upon their power to adopt the measure, he proclaimed the city of New Orleans and its environs to be under *martial law*, and established a most rigid military police.

The crisis did not admit of any other system, consistently with the public safety; and happy it was that the commander did not want either sagacity or decision. When a judge of the United States' court determined to try the question of supremacy between the civil and military power, he arrested the judge and ordered him to leave the city. "I must be brief, there is treason." On the 21st December, General Carroll reached General Coffee's encampment four miles above the city, from Nashville, with two thousand Tennessee yeomanry.

On the 22nd, the British were accidentally discovered emerging from the swamp and woods about seven miles below the town. In spite of all the precautions taken to guard the most dangerous avenues, treachery found out for the enemy a narrow pass, *Bayou Bienvenu*, through which they reached the bank of the Mississippi. On the 23d, at one o'clock in the afternoon, positive information of their landing was brought to Jackson. He resolved to meet them *that night*. Generals Coffee and Carroll were ordered to join him, and arrived, in two hours, with their forces. As he was marching through the city, his ears were assailed with the screams of a multitude of females, who dreaded the worst consequences from the approach of the enemy. "Say to them," exclaimed he to a gentleman near him, "not to be alarmed; *the enemy shall never reach the city.*"

The number of the British was at first three thousand, and it was considerably increased during the night. The onset was made by the Americans about dusk. The battle, complicated and fierce, continued for some time until both parties were thrown into confusion, owing to the darkness of the night and the nature of the ground. The enemy yielded the field for nearly a mile. The Ameri-

can general, finding that they were constantly receiving reinforcements, resolved to draw off and renew the attack at dawn of day, after he had called for General Carroll and his division, who had been left behind. Carroll soon arrived, but as the numbers of the enemy were discovered to be augmented to six thousand, Jackson deemed it expedient to forbear all offensive efforts, until the troops daily expected from Kentucky should reach their destination. Accordingly, he fell back and formed his line behind a deep ditch that ran at right angles from the river. This position was recommended by two circumstances: the swamp, which skirted the river at various distances, approached here within four hundred yards of it, and hence from the narrowness of the pass, it was more easily to be defended: there was, too, a deep canal, and the dirt being thrown on the upper side, already constituted a tolerable breast work. Behind this the American troops were formed with a determination to resist there to the last extremity. The portion of them who were actually engaged in the battle on the 23d, did not amount to two thousand men. Their loss was twenty-four killed, one hundred and fifteen wounded, and seventy-four made prisoners: the killed, wounded and prisoners of the enemy were not less than four hundred. This action, for boldness of conception, and by the wisdom of the policy, and the importance of the result does infinite credit to the American leader. The British had believed that once landed, they should move forward to the easiest of conquests over raw militia and untried regulars. They were arrested and disconcerted, and Jackson improved the interval of their hesitation and cautious preparation, to strengthen his works and organize the state militia who were arriving every day. The canal fronting the line

was deepened and widened ; a strong wall of earth built, the levee cut almost a hundred yards below, embrasures pierced, &c. Having made these and various other important and judicious arrangements, and possessing, as he remarked "a rampart of high minded and brave men," he felt and expressed a degree of confidence which animated even the recruits who were strangers to him and to every kind of military service.

The enemy were abundantly active on their side though at first ignorant of his situation and designs. They brought up in the directions of their encampment, their artillery, bombs and ammunition. By means of a battery which they erected in the night of the 27th, they destroyed the American armed schooner *Caroline*, lying under the opposite shore. Gathering hardihood from this circumstance, which in fact, deprived Jackson of a material aid, they left their encampment and moved towards the American lines. Their numbers had been increased and *Sir Edward Packenham*, their commander in chief, led them in person on the 28th Dec. to storm the works. Their heavy artillery discharged showers of bombs, balls, and rockets. These it was thought would ensure success ; and they were moving forward with all the pride and pomp of war when the American batteries opened and caused their advance to halt. The conflict continued in several quarters until the assailants, being too roughly handled, abandoned for the time, the general attack which they had meditated. One hundred and twenty of them were killed and wounded ; the loss of the Americans did not exceed nine killed and eight or ten wounded.

While Jackson and his comrades were thus bravely repelling the foe, a panic seized the Legislature at New Orleans. Apprized that it was secretly agitated to offer

terms of capitulation, he directed the Governor to arrest the members and hold them subject to his further orders, the moment the project of surrendering should be fully disclosed. The Governor at once placed an armed force at the door of the capitol, prevented the members from convening, and thus stifled whatever schemes might have been proposed. Various and shrewd devices were practised by Jackson to conceal from the enemy the comparative paucity of his force, and the miserable dearth of arms in his camp. From the general government no supply of arms and ordnance had been received, except one boat-load brought down the Mississippi by General Carroll.

Skirmishes alone, by advanced parties, occurred for several days after the attack of the 28th of December. The British were encamped two miles below the American army, on a perfect plain, and in full view. In the interval between the period just mentioned, and the 1st, of January, they were busy in preparing for another assault on an enlarged scale. An impenetrable fog prevailed during the night of the 31st, and until nine o'clock of the following morning: when that was dispelled, there stood disclosed to the Americans, several heavy batteries, at the distance of six hundred yards, mounting eighteen and twenty-four pound carronades. These were immediately opened by the British, and a tremendous discharge of artillery, accompanied by Congreve rockets, was maintained until near noon. A vast number of balls were directed against the building in which Jackson was believed to be. It was battered into a heap of ruins, but the general, according to his custom, had repaired to the line as soon as he heard the sound of the enemy's cannon. The roar of the American guns proved that there would be a vigorous defence; and with such effect were they managed, that the British

batteries were disabled, and the assailants compelled to retire, by three o'clock, despairing of a breach in the line, and astonished at the precision with which the "Yankees" threw their shot. An advance was made upon General Coffee's brigade, in order to turn the left, but with no better success. To be prepared against all contingencies Jackson had established another line of defence about two miles in the rear, and where his unarmed troops (no inconsiderable number) were stationed, as a show of strength.

On the 4th of January, arrived the long-expected reinforcement from Kentucky, amounting to two thousand two hundred and fifty men, of whom about five hundred had muskets, and the rest guns, from which little or no service could be anticipated. New Orleans had been previously searched for weapons and stripped of whatever were discovered. The British were at the same time reinforced in a much more satisfactory way for them. Now approached the great and last struggle. General Jackson, unmoved by appearances, anxiously desired it—he seldom slept—he was always at his post, that there might be no relaxation of vigilance on any side.

On *the memorable 8th of January*, the signals, intended to produce concert in the enemy's movements, were descried at dawn. They were prepared to storm the line, and the charge was made with so much celerity that the American soldiers at the outposts had scarcely time to fly in. Showers of bombs and balls were poured from new batteries. The two British divisions, commanded by Sir Edward Packenham in person, pressed forward. A thick fog enabled them to approach within a short distance of the intrenchments before they were discovered: but this circumstance insured them defeat and destruction. The American artillery and small arms, discharged in a con-

tinued volley, mowed down their works and arrested their progress. The fatal aim of the western marksmen was never so terribly exemplified. Sir Edward Packenham, seeing that his troops wavered and receded, hastened to the front, but quickly fell, mortally wounded, in the arms of his aid-de-camp. Generals Gibbs and Keene were also dangerously hurt and borne from the field, which by this time was strewn with dead and dying. The British columns, often broken and driven back, were repeatedly formed and urged forward anew. Convinced at last that nothing could be accomplished, they abandoned the contest, and a general and disorderly retreat ensued. One American redoubt was carried by superior numbers, but quickly evacuated under the fire of the riflemen at the line. So great was the carnage of the British; so perilous the disorder into which they were thrown, that had arms been possessed by that large portion of the American militia who had remained inactive and useless for the want of them, *the whole British force must have surrendered*. But, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, Jackson was unable to attempt, without extreme rashness, a pursuit of the vanquished. He adopted the safe alternative of continuing in his position.

Accordingly to General Lambert's official report of the affair of the 8th, the British loss, in the main attack on the left bank of the river, amounted to upwards of two thousand men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. It may be estimated at nearly *three thousand*, while that of the Americans was but *thirteen*. The *effective* force of the latter at the line on the left bank, was three thousand seven hundred—that of the enemy at least nine thousand. The whole force landed from the British ships in Louisiana is believed to have been about fourteen thousand. The Bri-

tish Commander in Chief and Major General Gibbs died of their wounds, besides many of the most valued and distinguished British officers. On the ninth the enemy requested and obtained an armistice of some hours to bury their dead.

After the action of the 8th the American batteries were continually throwing balls, and bombs, into the British camp. Harassed, dismayed and enfeebled, that once powerful army which was to arrive at New Orleans by a primrose path, and hold in subjection all the lower region of the Mississippi, took a final and furtive leave in the night of the 18th of January, and embarked in their shipping for the West Indies. Thus ended the mighty invasion, in twenty-six days after the foreign standard had been exultingly planted on the bank of the Mississippi. Thus triumphed GENERAL JACKSON by a wonderful combination of boldness and prudence; energy and adroitness; desperate fortitude and anxious patriotism.

Though the enemy had withdrawn from New Orleans in the manner which has been stated, Jackson could not be sure that they would not return. Against this contingency, he prepared himself by cautious arrangements in the distribution of his force, and the construction of new defences at assailable points, before he returned to New Orleans. In that city he was received as a deliverer—almost every mind was kindled to enthusiasm from the considerations of the evils which he had averted, as well as of the victories which he had gained. The most solemn and lively demonstration of public respect and gratitude succeeded each other daily, until the period of his departure for Nashville soon after the annunciation of the peace concluded at Ghent between Great Britain and the United States. Though honoured and cherished by the

larger part of the citizens, he was not, however without occasion to display the energy and decision of his character in a way that favoured the ends of jealousy and detraction. Anonymous articles calculated to excite mutiny among the troops and afford the enemy dangerous intelligence, having appeared in one of the newspapers of New Orleans, he caused the author of it to be revealed to him by the editor of the paper. He found that the offender was a member of the Legislature, but this circumstance did not prevent him from ordering his arrest and detention for trial. Application was made to one of the Judges for a writ of Habeas Corpus and it was immediately issued. We have already mentioned that Jackson arrested the Judge also and sent him from the city. We now advert again to this incident, in order to relate the sequel. The General had not yet raised the edict of martial law, there being no certain intelligence of peace or of the departure of the enemy from the coast. Within a few days the cessation of hostilities was officially announced. The judge was restored to his post and the exercise of his functions. Without the loss of time a rule of court was granted for general Jackson to appear and shew cause why an attachment for contempt should not issue; on the ground that he had refused to obey a writ and imprisoned the organ of the law. He did not hesitate to appear and submit a full and very able answer, justifying his proceedings. After argument before the Court, the rule was made absolute; an attachment sued out, and Jackson brought up to answer interrogatories. He declined answering them; but asked for the sentence, which the Judge then proceeded to pass. It was *a fine of one thousand dollars*. The spectators who crowded the hall betrayed the strongest indignation. As soon as he entered his carriage, it was siezed by the

people and drawn by them to the coffee-house, amid the acclamations of a large concourse. When he arrived at his quarters, he put the amount of his fine into the hands of his aid-de-camp, and caused it to be discharged without delay. He was scarcely beforehand with the citizens, who in a short time raised the sum among themselves, by contribution, and were anxious to be permitted to testify at once their gratitude and shame. What was thus collected was appropriated at his request to a charitable institution. He enjoyed the consciousness that the powers which the exigency of the times forced him to assume, had been exercised exclusively for the public good, and that they had saved the country. In 1821, the Corporation of New Orleans voted *fifty thousand dollars* for erecting a marble statue appropriate to his military services. The same body gave also one thousand dollars for a portrait of him painted by Mr. Earle of Nashville. Thus, the miserable fine may be said to have been obliterated.

On his return to Nashville—a journey of eight hundred miles—he saw on every side marks of exultation and delight. It must be within the memory of most of our readers, what was the sensation produced throughout the union by the tidings from New Orleans, and what the popular enthusiasm concerning the merits of “Old Hickory.”

For two years afterwards he remained on his farm, retaining his rank in the army, but chiefly occupied with rural pleasures and labors. In this interval, the portion of the Seminoles who were driven into Florida, combining with fugitive negroes from the adjoining States, and instigated by British adventurers whose objects were blood and rapine, became formidable in numbers and hardihood and began to execute schemes of robbery and vengeance

against the Americans of the frontiers. It having been represented to the American government that murders had been committed on our defenceless citizens, General Gains, the acting commander in the southern district, was ordered, in the summer of 1817, with a considerable force, to take a station near the borders for their protection. He was at first directed to keep within the territorial limits of the United States, and abstain from every attempt to cross the Florida line; but to demand of the Indians, the perpetrators of the crimes thus committed, without involving the innocent, and without a general rupture with the deluded savages. Such murders having been known to have been committed, attended with aggravating circumstances of rapine and cruelty, Gen. Gains, in conformity with his orders, made the demand. The savages through the deceptive representations of foreign incendiaries, were led to believe the strength of the United States not sufficient to subdue them; or, if their own forces were incompetent to sustain the conflict, they would receive assistance from the British. The promises, made by unauthorised agents, were founded upon a pretence, that the United States had bound themselves, by a treaty of Ghent, to restore the lands which the Indians had ceded at Fort Jackson, previously to that treaty; and that the British government would enforce its observance. Under this influence they not only refused to deliver the murderers, but repeated their massacres whenever opportunity offered; and, to evade the arm of justice, took refuge across the line, in Florida. In this state of affairs in Nov. 1817, Lt. Scott, of the United States army, under Gen. Gains, with 47 persons, men, women, and children, in a boat, on the Appalachicola river, about a mile below the junction of the Flint and Cohatahoochie, was surprised by an ambuscade of Indians,

fired upon, and the whole detachment, killed and taken by the Indians, except six men, who escaped by flight. Those who were taken alive, were wantonly murdered by the ferocious savages, who seized the little children and dashed out their brains against the side of the boat, and butchered all the helpless females except one, who was afterwards retaken. Gen. Gains was not yet authorised to cross into Florida, to enforce a compliance with his demand for the delivery of the murderers, while the Indians were collecting in large numbers upon the line, which they seemed to think a perfect safeguard, and from which they continued their predatory excursions. A letter from the Secretary of War, of the 9th Dec. 1817, authorised Gen. Gains, in case this state of things should continue, and it should become impossible by any other means, to prevent their depredations, to exercise a sound discretion as to crossing the Florida line, in order to break up their establishments; and on the 16th of the same month, the Secretary of War, by letter, directed to Gen. Gaines, fully authorised him to cross the line, and attack the Indians within the Spanish territory, should they still refuse to make reparation for depredation already committed.

Intelligence being received by the war department of the massacre of Lieutenant Scott and his companions, General Jackson was directed, by letter of the 26th December, 1817, to repair to Fort Scott, and take command of the forces in that quarter; with authority, in case he should deem it necessary, to call upon the executives of the adjacent states for additional force. He was referred to the previous orders given to General Gaines, and directed to concentrate his forces, and adopt "the measures necessary to terminate a conflict which had been avoided from considerations of humanity, but which had now become

indispensable, from the settled hostility of the savage enemy." In January following, the Secretary of War, in a letter to General Gains, said, "The honour of the United States requires, that the war with the Seminoles should be terminated speedily, and with exemplary punishment for hostilities so unprovoked." Under these orders, and in this critical state of affairs, General Jackson, having first collected Tennessee volunteers, with that zeal and promptness which have ever marked his career, repaired to the post assigned, and assumed the command. The necessity of crossing the line into Florida was no longer a subject of doubt. A large force of Indians and negroes had made that territory their refuge, and the Spanish authority was either too weak or too indifferent to restrain them; and to comply with orders given him from the department of war, he penetrated immediately into the Seminole towns, driving the enemy before him, and reduced them to ashes. In the council house of the king of the Mickasukians, more than 50 fresh scalps, and in an adjacent house, upwards of 300 old scalps, of all ages and sexes, were found; and in the centre of the public square a red pole was erected, crowned with scalps, known by the hair to have belonged to the companions of Lieutenant Scott.

To inflict merited punishment upon these barbarians, and to prevent a repetition of these massacres, by bringing the war to a speedy and a successful termination, he pursued his march to St. Marks; there he found, conformably to previous information that the Indians and negroes had demanded the surrender of the post to them; and that the Spanish garrison, according to the commandant's own acknowledgement, was too weak to support it. He ascertained also that the enemy had been supplied

with the means of carrying on the war, from the commandant of the post; that foreign incendiaries, instigating the savages, had free communication with the fort; councils of war were permitted by the commandant to be held by the chiefs and warriors within his own quarters; the Spanish storehouses were appropriated to the use of the hostile party, and actually filled with goods belonging to them, and property, known to have been plundered from American citizens, was purchased from them by the commandant, while he professed friendship to the United States. Gen. Jackson, therefore, had no hesitation to demand of the commandant of St. Marks, the surrender of that post, that it might be garrisoned with an American force, and, when the Spanish officer hesitated to deliver it, he entered the fort by force, though without bloodshed, the enemy having fled, and the garrison being too weak to make opposition. Convinced of the necessity of rapid movements, in regard to the ultimate success of the expedition, he immediately marched his forces to Suwaney, seized upon the stores of the enemy and burnt their villages.

A variety of circumstances convinced Gen. Jackson that the savages had commenced their war, and persisted in their barbarities; under the influence of some foreign incendiaries more criminal than the uncivilized natives. *Alexander Arbuthnot*, who avowed himself a British subject and resided among the savages as an Indian trader, was taken at St. Marks, to which place he had withdrawn as danger approached, and was living as an inmate in the family of the commandant. It appearing that he had been a zealous advocate for the pretended rights of the savages, and in this respect the successor of the notorious Colonel Nichols, of the British Colonial Marines; that he had repeatedly written in their behalf to the Spanish Governor

of St. Augustine, the Governor of Bahamas, the British minister in the United States, and to Colonel Nichols, endeavouring to procure aid from both those governors against the United States; that he had repeatedly advised the Indians not to comply with the treaty of Fort Jackson, assuring them that the lands ceded to the United States by them in 1814, were to be restored by virtue of the treaty of peace with Great Britain. Gen. Jackson ordered him to be tried by a Court of Enquiry, consisting of thirteen respectable officers, with General Gains, as president. Upon satisfactory testimony, he was convicted of inciting and stirring up the hostile Creeks to war against the United States and her citizens; and of aiding, abetting, and comforting the enemy, supplying them with the means of war; and by the Court was sentenced *to be hung*.—*Robert C. Ambrister*, late a Lieutenant of the British Marine corps, and with the hostile Indians and fugitive negroes the successor of Woodbine, of notorious memory, was taken near the mouth of Suwaney river. It being well known that he had been a leader and commander of the hostile Indians and fugitive slaves, Gen. Jackson ordered him to be tried by the same Court Martial. Upon abundant evidence he also was convicted of having aided and comforted the enemy, supplying them with the means of war by giving them intelligence of the movements and operations of the army of the United States, and by sending the Indians and Negroes to meet and fight against them: and upon his own confession, as well as the clearest proof of his having led and commanded the lower Creeks in carrying on the war against the United States, he was by the Court sentenced *to be shot*. One of the members however requested a reconsideration of the sentence, it was agreed to; and on a revision, the Court sentenced him to receive

fifty stripes on his bare back, and be confined with a ball and chain to hard labour for twelve calendar months. Gen. Jackson approved the sentence in the case of Arbuthnot: and, in the case of Ambrister, he disapproved the reconsideration, and confirmed the first sentence. They were both executed accordingly.

Having thus far effected his objects, Gen. Jackson considered the war at an end. St. Marks being garrisoned by an American force; the Indian towns at Mickasuky and Suwaney destroyed; the two Indian chiefs who had been the prime movers and leaders of the savages, one of whom had commanded the party that murdered Lieutenant Scott and his companions, and the two principal foreign instigators, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, having been taken and executed, the American commander ordered the Georgia militia, who had joined him, to be discharged, and was about to return himself to Tennessee. But he soon learned that the Indians and negroes were collecting in bands west of the Appalachicola; which would render it necessary for him to send a detachment to scour the country in that quarter. While preparing for this object, he was informed that the Indians were admitted freely by the Governor of Pensacola; that they were collecting in large numbers, 500 being in Pensacola on the 15th of April, many of whom were known to be hostile, and had just escaped from the pursuit of our troops: that the enemy was furnished with ammunition and supplies, and received intelligence of the movements of our forces, from that place: that a number of them had sallied out and murdered eighteen of our citizens, settlers upon the Alabama, and were immediately received by the Governor, and by him transported across the bay, that they might elude pursuit.

These facts being ascertained by Gen. Jackson from unquestionable authority, he immediately took up his line of march towards Pensacola, at the head of a detachment of about 1200 men, for the purpose of counteracting the views of the enemy. On the 18th of May, he crossed the Appalichicola at the Ocheese village, with the view of scouring the country west of that river; and, on the 23d of the same month, he received a communication from the Governor of West Florida, protesting against his entrance into that province, commanding him to retire from it, and declaring that he would repel force by force, if he should not obey. This communication, together with other indications of hostility in the Governor, who had been well advised of the object of Gen. Jackson's operations, determined the measures to be pursued. He marched directly to Pensacola, and took possession of that place the following day, the Governor having fled to Fort Carlos de Barrancas; which post, after a feeble resistance, was also surrendered, on the 28th. By these events, the Indians and fugitive negroes were effectually deprived of all possible means of continuing their depredations, or screening themselves from the arm of justice. They were so scattered and reduced as to be no longer a formidable enemy; but as there were still many small marauding parties supposed to be concealed in the swamps, who might make sudden and murderous inroads upon the American frontier settlers, Jackson called into service two companies of volunteer rangers, with instructions to scour the country between the Mobile and Appalichicola rivers. Thus ended the campaign and the Seminole war. The severest hardships were undergone by the troops and their general with the utmost fortitude. They did not encounter any considerable bands of the foe, though the latter had been em-

bodied to the number of two thousand ; but the kind of warfare which they were compelled to wage was on that account the more exhausting and arduous.

Jackson returned to Nashville in June, 1818, to the beloved retirement of his farm. New acknowledgments and new marks of admiration were bestowed upon him in every part of the Union. If the general government deemed it expedient to restore St. Marks and Pensacola to the Spanish authorities, it yet applauded and defended what he had done. The British cabinet, after full inquiry, resolved to abstain from all complaint respecting the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. They declared that these culprits had leagued with the Indians, and acted at their own peril. The conduct of the Tennessee warrior was, however, destined to be most vehemently arraigned and rigidly scrutinized in another quarter. Parties were formed in different parts of the country respecting the propriety of the occupations of the Spanish fortresses, and the execution of the British incendiaries. In the month of January, 1818, in the House of Representatives of the United States, a Committee reported a resolution disapproving the latter of those acts ; and a member moved another resolution, condemning the former of them. These resolutions gave rise to a most earnest and elaborate debate, which was protracted through many weeks, and in which Jackson and the Executive Department were attacked and defended with the utmost zeal and signal ability. Every proposition to condemn either was finally rejected by a considerable majority of the House, and reprobated by a much larger majority of the people. The most eloquent of the orators who supported the resolutions, proclaimed that “ he most cheerfully and entirely acquitted the General of any intention to violate the laws

of his country, or the obligations of humanity." Whoever studies Jackson's ample and argumentative despatches, and the speeches delivered in his behalf, must be convinced that he did neither, and that in making an example of the two instigators and confederates of the savages, and seizing upon fortresses, which were only used for hostile purposes, he avenged and served the cause of humanity and the highest national interests.

His desire of explaining his transactions in person, to the government and defending himself on every side, carried him to Washington at this period. Thence he came to Philadelphia, and proceeded to New York. Wherever he appeared, crowds attended with unceasing plaudits. In each of these cities public dinners and balls were given in his honour; military escorts provided; addresses delivered by deputations; and to these his answers were uniformly pertinent and dignified. At New York, on the 19th of February, he received the freedom of the city in a gold box; and there, as well as in Baltimore, the municipal councils requested, and obtained his portrait, to be placed in their halls. While he was on this excursion a report, connected with the history of the Seminole war, and extremely hostile to his character, was made from a Committee of the Senate of the United States. It had not the concurrence of the ablest members of the Committee, and it was brought forward at too late a period of the session of Congress to be discussed. Nothing more was supposed to be meant by its author than to cast an indictment before the public. It was repelled triumphantly, in a defence which was published in the *National Intelligencer*, on the 5th of March, and which has been ascribed to General Jackson. He felt deeply imputations which he knew to be not only false, but utterly irreconcilable with his nature.

The issue of all the reports and harangues was such as might give additional comfort to his domestic hours on his return to his farm, where he enjoyed again a period of repose.

When the treaty with Spain ceding the Floridas was finally ratified, Congress passed a law empowering the President to vest in such person or persons as he might select, all the military, civil, and judicial authority exercised by the officers of the Spanish government. The President, under this law, appointed General Jackson, to act in the first place as commissioner for receiving the Provinces, and then to assume the government of them. It was intended and expressed that the American Governor should exercise all the functions belonging to the Spanish Governors, Captain-Generals, and Intendants, until Congress should provide a system of administration as in the instances of the other territories.

The selection of Jackson was not a mere mark of honor or testimonial of public gratitude. His intimate acquaintance with the country and the energy of his nature recommended him specially for the post of Governor. Florida was overrun with desperadoes of every description ; it was the resort of a motly horde of speculators, smugglers of negroes, and adventurers of all nations ; it had become the theatre of complicated intrigue and misrule. His personal reputation was calculated to overawe corruption and violence ; his inflexibility and activity in repressing all disorder and spoil were sure grounds of reliance for the President. It was not without reluctance that he accepted this new and almost absolute civil command, involving an arduous task and a delicate responsibility. But, having acceded, from a sense of duty, to the nomination, he repaired to his station with his usual promptitude On the

first of July, 1821, he issued at Pensacola, his proclamation announcing that possession had been taken of the territory, and the authority of the United States established in it under his commission. He adopted at once rigorous measures for the introduction of a regular and efficacious administration of affairs. Courts were organized; a police was instituted, and such a scheme of territorial division adopted as was required for the convenience of the inhabitants and the speedy execution of the laws. An occasion arising out of the previous and prescriptive laxity of principal and perversion of right in the provinces, soon presented itself for the exertions of his official powers and generous sympathies.

The treaty with Spain prescribed that all documents relating to property or sovereignty should be left in possession of the American authorities. On the 22d of August, a petition was submitted to the Governor, in his capacity of the highest judicial magistrate from the American alcade, or keeper of archives, that certain public documents or records, required by individuals to enable them to prosecute their claims to property, were unlawfully detained in the hands of a person of the name of *Sousa*. The governor issued his commission to three officers, to wait on *Sousa* and request him to exhibit and deliver up all such documents in his possession. *Sousa* exhibited two open boxes of papers which he affirmed had been intrusted to him for safe keeping by the late Spanish Governor, Colonel Callava. The boxes when examined were found to contain the documents wanted and other records of suits for property between individuals. All these were demanded by the officers, but refused by *Sousa*, who promised however, to consult Colonel Callava. These facts being reported to General Jackson, he issued

a summons to Sousa to appear before him, in case he persisted in retaining the papers. The answer given was, that the papers had been sent to Colonel Callava, and were in the latter's house. Two of the official family of the American Governor were then directed by him to repair with the alcade to Callava's dwelling, to demand the papers, and if they were refused, to require both Callava and his steward who had received them from Sousa, to appear before the Governor. The Spaniards insisted at first upon retaining the papers, and after promising to surrender them, when a list was furnished, and failing to do so, and obstinately refusing to obey the summons in any manner, he was finally conducted under guard to the office of the Governor. When there he was informed of the nature and propriety of the demand made upon him, and apprized that the further withholding of the papers would be regarded as a contempt of the Governor's judicial authority, and subject him to imprisonment. He would do nothing but dictate protests, when the patience of Jackson being exhausted, he, his steward and Sousa were committed to prison, until the papers should be obtained.

The next morning the box in which the papers had been seen was seized and opened by officers specially commissioned. It had been carefully sealed by Callava, and was found to contain what was sought. Callava and his companions were then released from jail. The records thus recovered related to the estate of a person who died at Pensacola, about the year 1807, having made his will, and bequeathed his property to several orphan females, who had never received any portion of it, owing to the dishonesty of the individuals who were at the same time its depositaries and debtors. Callava himself had made decrees in favour of the heirs, which were discovered in

the box and had been suppressed under corrupt influence. It was his object to carry off all the evidence necessary for redress. He afterwards published in the American papers an exposition of the treatment which he had experienced, and was convicted in due time of various misrepresentations by the counter statements of the respectable gentlemen who were employed in the affair by the Governor. He claimed for himself the immunities of an ambassador, having acted as the deputy of the Captain General of Cuba, in surrendering the Floridas. But as his quality of Commissioner had ceased when the surrender was completed, Jackson could view him only in the light of a private individual charged with violating both public and private rights, and determined to set the supreme judicatory at defiance. To have allowed the wrong which was designed to be committed, would have been utterly inconsistent with what was due to the dignity and power of the United States, and the claims of oppressed individuals whose sex and situation particularly entitled them to protection and sympathy. The just language of Jackson, narrating and justifying his proceedings to the President, was—"When men of high standing attempt to trample upon the rights of the weak, they are the fittest objects for example or punishment. In general the great can protect themselves ; but the poor and humble require the arm and shield of the law." Among the civil officers sent to Florida, by the President, was a former Senator of the United States, Elegius Fromentine, who went in the capacity of a Judge, with a jurisdiction limited to cases that might arise under the Revenue Laws, and the acts of Congress prohibiting the production of slaves. This gentleman consented rashly, at the instigation of some of the friends of Callava, to issue the writ of

habeas corpus to extricate the Spaniard from confinement. The general Judiciary Act for the United States, under which alone the Judge could claim the right of thus interfering, had not been extended to the Floridas. Jackson displayed his characteristic decision and intelligence in this case—he cited the Judge to appear before him and answer to the charge of a contempt of the superior court and a serious misdemeanor. The prisoner was released, the papers having been obtained, before Mr. Fromentine was able to present himself pursuant to the summons. The general was then content with defining to him the limits of his competency as Judge, and uttering a severe rebuke of his precipitation. Very bitter complaints were afterwards made by both parties to the executive department at Washington.

This even, was not the end of the Callava case, as it has been called. Several Spanish officers who had remained with the ex-governor in the province ventured to publish in a Pensacola paper, an article, with their signatures, in which they accused the General of violence and tyranny. It was stipulated in the treaty of cession, that all the Spanish officers should be withdrawn from the territories ceded, within six months after the ratification of the treaty. More than this term had elapsed. Jackson issued his proclamation without delay, commanding them, as trespassers and disturbers of the public peace, to depart in the course of a week. They had not the folly to remain. About the same period, important documents and archives, which the Spaniards had no right to retain, were attempted to be withheld by the ex-governor of East Florida. Jackson, on hearing of this attempt, transmitted, by mail, his orders to take forcible possession of them; which was done accordingly. The ex-governor protest-

ed; but upon insufficient grounds, and with personal disgrace.

These occurrences produced much discussion in the newspapers, and vehement remonstrances from the Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain in this country. Jackson's interpretation of his own powers, and those of Judge Fromentine, and his measures to prevent the abduction of the papers, were ratified and fully vindicated by the American government. The undue interest which the Spanish officers contrived to raise in their favour, with the assistance of the General's personal enemies, soon subsided after the facts and respective rights became better known. On the 7th of October, Jackson delegated his powers to two gentlemen, the secretaries of his government, and set out on his return to Nashville. In his dignified and argumentative valedictory address to the citizens of Florida, he informed them that he had completed the temporary organization of the two provinces. He stated, and justified, his motives for acting as he had done in the case of Callava. "With the exception of this instance," he added, "I feel the utmost confidence in saying, that nothing has occurred, notwithstanding the numerous cases in which I have been called upon to interpose my authority, either in a judicial or executive capacity, to occasion any thing like distrust or discontent."

The injury which his health had suffered from the personal hardships, inevitable in his campaigns, forbade him to protract his residence in Florida. Before his departure he received from the citizens, spontaneous public manifestations of esteem and gratitude. Attempts were made at the ensuing session of Congress, to obtain a condemnation of his conduct towards Callava, but they

utterly failed, both with the Legislature and the people. On the 4th of July, 1822, the Governor of Tennessee, by order of the Legislature, presented him with a sword as a testimonial “of the high respect” entertained by the state for his public services. And, on the 20th of August, of the same year, the members of the General Assembly of Tennessee, recommended him to the Union for the office of President—a recommendation which has been repeated by the Legislature of Alabama, and various assemblages of private citizens in other parts of the country. In the autumn of 1823, he was elected to the Senate of the United States, in which body he has taken his seat. Social honours are heaped upon him at Washington, and fresh evidence is daily transmitted thither, of the high estimation in which he is held at a distance. In the south-western, and some of the southern states, and in Pennsylvania, he is eminently popular. Before his election to the Senate, he was appointed by the President, with the concurrence of the Senate, Minister Plenipotentiary to the government of Mexico: but he declined the station from a repugnance to the monarchical system which then prevailed in Mexico, and to the means by which the supreme power had been usurped.

In person, General Jackson is tall, and remarkably erect and thin. His weight bears no proportion to his height, and his frame, in general, does not appear fitted for trials such as it has borne. His features are large; his eyes dark blue, with a keen and strong glance; his eye-brows arched and prominent—his complexion is that of the war-worn soldier. His demeanor is easy and gentle: in every station he has been found open and accessible to all. The irritability of his temper, which is not denied by his friends, produces contrasts in his manner

and countenance leading to very different conceptions and representations as to both: but that natural infirmity has decreased, and those who have lived and acted with him, bear unanimous testimony to the general mildness of his carriage and the kindness of his disposition. It is certain that he has inspired his soldiers, his military household, his domestic circle, and his neighbours, with the most affectionate sentiments. The impetuosity of his nature, his impatience of wrong and encroachment, his contempt for meanness, and his tenaciousness of just authority, have involved him in bitter altercations and sanguinary quarrels:—his resentments have been fiercely executed, and his censures harshly uttered: yet he cannot be accused of wanton or malicious violence—the sallies which may be deemed intemperate can be traced to strong provocations, operating, in most instances, upon his patriotic zeal and the very generosity and loftiness of his spirit. He sacrificed the enemies of his country, where he deemed that signal examples of rigor were necessary for the public welfare and the lasting suppression of murder and rapine—he was never found wanting in clemency and humanity towards those whom essential justice and paramount duty allowed him to spare and relieve. Thus, after the battle of the *Horse Shoe*, in the Creek war, every Indian warrior was spared who surrendered himself—several of his men lost their lives in endeavouring, by his orders, to save some obstinate individuals who refused to surrender; although his own troops were suffering with hunger, he forbade the corn of the Indians to be taken from them, and caused the wounded among the latter to be dressed and nursed as his own men. At the battle of Tohopeka, an infant was found alive on the breast of its lifeless Indian mother: Jackson directed it to be brought to

him, and not being able to prevail upon any one of the Indian woman to undertake the care of it, adopted it into his family, and has ever since proved a kind protector to the orphan.

In the various critical situations in which he was placed by emergencies and the unlimited discretion cast upon him, he appears to have been governed by general and solid principles which he knew how to apply satisfactorily in explaining his measures. The very salutary energy and decision with which he pursued the course, that he had deliberately concluded to be right and necessary, subjected him to the belief or charge of having acted merely from a vehement, overbearing, or arbitrary disposition. If his feelings were strongly roused and displayed against the timid or the traitorous portion of the inhabitants of New Orleans who would have given the enemy an easy and fatal triumph—against the Spanish authorities in Florida, who served the British and supplied the Seminoles—against Arbuthnot and Ambrister, the unwearied instigators and insidious confederates of the Savages thirsting for American blood—against the imposter prophets, who had directed the butchery of white women and children, and whose occupations it was to incite depredation and murder—against a Spanish Governor who would have violated a treaty and despoiled orphan females of their inheritance—we may say that both the warmth of those feelings, and the rigour with which they were manifested, will be not only excused, but even admired by generous minds.

The copious despatches which General Jackson had occasion to write to the government, detailing his campaigns and official proceedings; his numerous addresses to his troops, and the statements and arguments, which

the charges preferred against his official conduct, compelled him to publish for his justification, would altogether, form a sizeable volume. They are marked by great fluency and energy of expression; cogent reasoning; apt reference to general principles, and the utmost earnestness and apparent rectitude of intention. He writes nervously and perspicuously; he speaks with fecility and force. Grace and refinement, he has not studied either in composition or delivery. Those qualities are not to be expected in one whose life has been chiefly passed in such scenes as we have sketched. He is artificial in nothing. His reading cannot be supposed to be extensive nor his application to books very frequent. In regard to *business* he has been always found indefatigable and sagacious. He possesses a competent estate, and lives hospitably in the manner of a substantial farmer. He is without children. His amusements have consisted in the management of his domestic concerns, the sports of the turf and social intercourse. He is temperate in his diet and in all respects enjoys a good private reputation. His public character is to be known from the history of his public career, which we have regularly, though very imperfectly traced.

Remarks of the Publisher.

The foregoing narrative is the production of an eminent writer, who, although his sense of propriety induced him, during the late election contest, in his capacity of editor of a respectable newspaper, to oppose the torrent of abuse which was poured on General Jackson, uniformly expressed his predilection for the re-election of Mr. Adams. It may, therefore, be considered an impartial testimony, borne in favour of the General, by one well acquainted with the subject, and well qualified to judge of it. It is particularly on this account that it has been transferred to this work from that in which it first appeared, "The American Monthly Magazine."

An engraving of a large, two-story building with a central portico, surrounded by a fence and trees. Several horses are grazing in the foreground. The building has a symmetrical facade with a central entrance featuring a pediment and columns. There are two chimneys on the roof. The building is enclosed by a wooden fence. In the foreground, several horses are grazing in a field. Large trees are on the right side of the image. The style is a detailed line engraving.



The pages that follow, have been written expressly for the present publication, by an author of distinguished popularity, who has been from the commencement of the contest, a constant and zealous advocate of Jackson. More warmth may, therefore, be expected in his manner of defending his favourite candidate from the aspersions with which he was assailed, than if his feelings had been neutral on the subject. It is believed, however, that he has made no statement unwarranted by truth, nor drawn any inference which the most rigid impartiality will not sanction. To give a succinct account of the long and severe political struggle which has recently terminated, was the task imposed upon him. Jackson's history, during that period, affords no events of a striking nature to be introduced into our pages. The retirement in which he lived was unvaried and perfectly tranquil. A melancholy event, indeed, took place after the contest was decided, in which the whole nation has strongly sympathized. Every reader will join us in regretting that it has fallen to our lot to record the domestic affliction to which we allude, in a work dedicated to the VIRTUE and the TRIUMPH of the ILLUSTRIOUS PATRIOT, who has sustained it.

Philad. Feb. 22, 1829.

IN a country like the United States, where the expression of opinion relative to public men and public measures is so perfectly unrestricted, it is not surprising that the conduct of one who has acted so distinguished a part as General Jackson, should have been made the subject of extensive and conflicting animadversion. While the successful brilliancy of his actions, and the incalculable benefits they conferred on the country, on the one hand, demonstrated the wisdom of his measures and procured for him an innumerable array of grateful admirers and zealous eulogists, the decisive energy and occasional severity which the necessity of affairs sometimes obliged him to exert, became, on the other, topics of loud and acrimonious reprehension among those whose inadequate information, or whose tenacious adherence to the rules of abstract right, in opposition to the most imperious demands of rigid necessity, rendered incompetent or partial judges. There were

many, also, it may well be supposed, who joined the cry of censure from motives of no very honorable nature—from envy of superior talents and jealousy of superior success: for it is a truth confirmed by every day's experience, that

“ Envy will merit, as its shade pursue.”

It is well known that the almost immaculate Washington himself, did not, even in the midst of his most anxious and glorious efforts for his country, escape the shafts of calumny launched at him by men actuated by envy and jealousy. Nor is there, perhaps, an example of any great and good man passing an illustrious life unassailed by them. History at least affords none. In having to endure their assaults, therefore, Jackson had only to sustain the penalty attached to human greatness, even when it is founded on conduct of the most irreproachable and beneficial description.

From the preceding narrative it will be seen that the most important of the charges adduced against General Jackson, were made the subject of Congressional investigation in the session of 1818—19. His accusers mustered all their forces on the occasion. Nothing that could be done by zeal, industry and ingenuity to affix guilt upon his proceedings, was neglected. Malice distorted facts, and sophistical eloquence endeavoured to give the colouring of proofs to mere assertions;—but in vain. Truth and justice triumphed. Whatever was questionable in his conduct appeared to Congress and to the nation, not only warranted but required by the exigencies of the occasion. His enemies, therefore, instead of enjoying the gratification of making him the object of Congressional censure and national distrust, experienced the mortification of

finding that their efforts resulted only in establishing his fame and increasing his popularity. His country saw that whatever he had done against either her savage or her civilized foes, had been done, not for his own sake, but for hers. No selfish or sinister motives could be ascribed to him. He had by his successful energy in arms, expelled a formidable army of disciplined invaders from the country, and broken forever the power of a warlike and sanguinary tribe of savages who were perpetually meditating outrages and inflicting calamities upon our people; and by affording a well-timed instance of retributive justice, in the much agitated case of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, he taught the incendiaries of savage warfare, that no matter to what nation they might belong, they should not, for the future, expect to escape the punishment due to their inhuman atrocities.

From the formation of the first British settlement on this continent till the overthrow of the Seminoles by Jackson, embracing a period of nearly two hundred years, wars and massacres of the most barbarous and heart-rending description, had been, almost without intermission, carried on by the aborigines against the new occupiers of the country. Theorists may endeavour as much as they please, to justify the conduct of the savages, on the ground of their possessing a prior claim to the soil, but men of true practical philanthropy, will acknowledge that the occupation of the country by a civilized race, has extended the bounds of human prosperity and increased the means of social security and enjoyment, much beyond whatever they were likely to attain under the dominion of the rude inhabitants of the forest. If the two races could have been blended into one people, the one conferring the right of soil, and the other the advantages of civi-

lization to their joint community, the circumstance would no doubt, have been gratifying to the feelings of many, because it would have prevented, not only innumerable instances of extreme individual suffering, but the total extermination of an ancient, high-minded and once powerful people. But this was not to be. The habits and feelings of the parties forbade it; and it is now as useless to deplore the misfortunes of the vanquished as it is ungenerous to lament the triumphs of the victors.

At all events, whatever may be the degree of censure to which the early European settlers of the country—the original intruders upon the soil of the red men, are liable, their descendants, being born in the land, and placed without any volition of their own in collision with its ancient occupants, should not be made partakers of it. The white and the red people of America, in latter times, being, with the exception of immigrants, equally natives of the soil, have an equal claim to its possession; and if the wars they have waged have been more fatal to the one than to the other, the conquerors are not to be blamed. Each party did its utmost for victory. That which was defeated may be commiserated, but that which triumphed should not, therefore, be condemned. The truly humane mind will rejoice that the strife is now over. The *last* of the Indian wars has been fought, and Jackson had the glory of fighting it. From the Mississippi to the Atlantic, from the St. Croix to the Gulph of Mexico, the military power of the red warriors has been extinguished. It will no more fill the extensive and fertile regions with those bounds, with terror, devastation and death. There is surely consolation in this; and to him who brought it to pass, to him who finally expelled the barbarous wielders of the tomahawk and the scalping knife from the land,

honour and not censure is assuredly due. And in despite of his enemies he has been honored. Congress has honored him by its thanks. The people have honored him by a triumphant election to the chief magistracy, and history will teach posterity to honor him as one of the most illustrious benefactors of his country.

A man's enemies have been often known to be his effective friends. Jackson's have been so to him. By their accusations against him, both in and out of Congress, they kept for a series of years, the public attention steadily fixed upon him; and by instituting investigations into his conduct, they made his virtues and his talents more known; while the spirit of persecution which they displayed towards him, rendered him an object of public sympathy and affection. To these causes his present elevation may be chiefly ascribed. The will of the people, in defiance of a most powerful, active and rancorous opposition, has raised him to the presidency. They have triumphed for him, and in so doing they have triumphed for themselves; for he was emphatically *their own* candidate. No organized body of partizans, no faction, no caucus, no convention, no committee first nominated him to them. A simple mechanic in a western village of Pennsylvania, in the summer of 1822, amidst a group of his fellow villagers, who were discoursing on the services he had performed and the persecutions he endured, exclaimed, "Let us have him for our next president and show his slanderers that we dont believe them."

The proposal was caught with enthusiasm and assented to with acclamation. It was soon in active circulation round the adjacent country; for being approved of by every heart, it was repeated by every tongue. It made its way into the newspapers; the whole nation heard it; and

millions who knew not whence the suggestion originated, responded to its propriety.

Those ambitious politicians who were aiming at the succession on the expiration of Mr. Munroe's term, together with the whole host of their dependants who were already forming plans for their elevation, became alarmed. The heads of departments looked upon this spontaneous nomination by the people, of one not belonging to the official body, as an unprecedented and daring usurpation of their privileges: they imagined that the nation considered the cabinet as a school for the education of presidents, and that a candidate properly qualified for that high office, could no where else be found. Nor were those busy spirits known by the name of CAUCUSITES, less excited on the occasion. This popular nomination was an act of open rebellion against their long exercised prerogative, and they knew its success would forever wrest the sceptre of dictation from their hands.

The members of caucuses, as well as of cabinets, are always the great men of the day. It is they who would regulate the nation in the choice of its officers. It is they who would conduct the people in leading-strings to the polls and teach them how to vote. Their great object is to preserve the succession to office within a privileged circle, over which they of course, possess, or expect to possess, an influence useful to their own interests. Hence previously to great elections they swell into unusual importance and become exceedingly zealous and active in serving the public.

The views and interests of the caucuses and the cabinets being generally the same, they naturally support each other, and by their joint influence at elections, seldom fail to secure victory, and preserve the government within

their own sphere. In the late election, however, they were not so fortunate as usual. They were opposed by a new and formidable power, that of the PEOPLE, rising unexpectedly, and assuming the right of nominating a candidate for the presidency without regard to either caucus or cabinet. To frustrate such a nomination became the great object of their solicitude, and stimulated them to the most vehement and unremitting exertions.

The constitution had not forbidden the people to nominate. Their conduct could not, therefore, be called illegal. But being contrary to usage, it was by the caucuses denounced as irregular. The people, however, adhered to it, and at the election gave their candidate the majority of votes. Impartial men, acquainted with the principles of our institutions, would have thought that the question was now settled ; that the national will, so decisively declared, would have been carried into effect; and that he whom the people had chosen, should without more difficulty, have become president. But politicians and diplomatists—and the opponents of the people were both—are not easily overcome when they have great interests at stake. In this instance they were particularly stubborn. They were in possession of power, and they resolved to make every exertion to retain it. They had discovered a mode by which, with proper management, this might be done conformably to the letter, although not to the spirit of the constitution. With the spirit of it, however, they courageously resolved to dispense. The people were, in consequence, defeated, and the succession, as usual, retained in the cabinet by the elevation of John Quincy Adams.

The popular surprise and indignation at such a result, may be easily conceived. But good sense dictated sub-

mission to a decision which, however high-handed and insulting towards the nation, was sanctioned by the phraseology of the constitution. Jackson himself anxiously expressed his desire that his friends should manifest no undue dissatisfaction with what had taken place. On the 20th of February 1825, when his coalesced opponents in Congress had decided the question in favour of his competitor, the General was invited to a public festival by his friends at Washington, who wished, by this mark of respect, to manifest the continuance of their adherence to him, and their disapprobation of the means by which his election had been prevented. With his characteristic magnanimity, he displayed, on the trying occasion, the forbearance of a patriot and the wisdom of a sage.

“I cannot,” said he, in replying to the invitation, “refrain from suggesting to you and my friends, the propriety, perhaps, the necessity of forbearing to confer upon me, at this moment, any such prominent marks of your regard. You cannot, I am persuaded, mistake my meaning.—The decision of a matter about which much public feeling and concern have been manifested, has very lately taken place. Any evidence of kindness and regard, such as you propose, might by many be viewed as carrying with it, exception, murmuring and feelings of complaint, which I sincerely hope belong not to any of my friends. I would therefore beg leave to suggest to you, that, on reconsideration, you may deem it proper to forbear any course to which possibly exception might be taken.”

Although in deference to his opinion and feelings, the friends of Jackson refrained, on this occasion, from making that public display of their indignation at the mode by which Mr. Adams was elected, yet circumstances soon

transpired which, by working conviction on the minds of all reflecting men, that some under-hand management had been at work, produced, in all parts of the union, not only murmurs, but direct accusations against the successful party, for disposing of the presidency by conspiracy and corruption. Mr. Clay, the speaker of the house of representatives, who had been one of the candidates before the people, but had not received a sufficient number of electoral votes to bring him as a candidate before congress, was considered the chief manager of this intrigue. He had been for years, the bitter and avowed enemy of Mr. Adams—he had been instructed by the state which he represented, to support the election of General Jackson—and to instruction of this nature, he had long and publicly professed that it was one of the most binding articles of his political creed, to yield obedience—yet he not only gave his own vote for Mr. Adams, but successfully exerted his influence in the house to obtain for him a number of votes sufficient to secure his election, which, after all, was accomplished by the majority of *one* state only. As soon as Mr. Adams was installed, Mr. Clay received his reward. He was made Secretary of State, and was consequently placed in the path which had hitherto been the direct road to the presidency.

It was not in the nature of things that these scenes could be viewed without distrust and dissatisfaction. The people, however, knew that at the end of four years they would have an opportunity of manifesting their disapprobation by expelling such intruders from their ill-got power. They announced Jackson again as their candidate; and took such measures as impressed all ambitious aspirants with the feeling that it would be in vain nay, that it would be ruinous to their own future prospects to become his

competitors. The incumbent president alone entered the lists, and aspired to a re-election. But it is evident from the whole history of the contest which ensued, that both he and his friends founded their hopes of success more upon a dexterous application of official influence, than upon the popularity of their cause. Various appointments were made with this view. Patronage was afforded to venal editors, of newspapers in every part of the Union. These commenced upon the character of Jackson a system of calumny and abuse, which for coarseness and virulence, has, perhaps, never had a parallel in any age or country. The scurrillity of common scolds, and the ribaldry of Billingsgate, were absolute politeness to it. To these was added a novel mode of electioneering still more disgusting, the distribution of infamous pictures and barbarous hieroglyphics, intended to represent General Jackson as a monster of depravity and inhumanity. Even the more respectable leaders of the party, joined in the hue and cry raised against him. Mr. Clay himself in his over-anxious eagerness to blast the character of the formidable rival of the president he had made, and the chief obstacle to his own future elevation, could not refrain from entering the arena of contest. He perambulated the country, and, in utter forgetfulness of what was due to his own dignity, pronounced electioneering harrangues in which he denounced General Jackson as a "mere military chieftain," and declared that rather than see him president of the country, he would choose to see it visited by all the "horrors of war, pestilence and famine."

Not content with depicting the character of Jackson as monstrous for depravity and violence, his enemies asserted that his talents and his education were of the meanest order; and that the presidency would be disgraced both

by his immoralities and his ignorance, while the liberties of the country could never survive the military ascendancy which would inevitably follow his election. Nay, so far did the spirit of defamation carry the vile flatterers of the existing powers, that they penetrated into the sanctuary of his domestic circle, in search of subjects for calumny, and his virtuous and amiable wife had her feelings lacerated by their brutal slanders. She is now gone to a world more congenial with the purity of her principles and conduct, where the repose of her meek and benevolent spirit will not be disturbed by falsehood and detraction. It is consoling, however, to reflect that she remained long enough here, to learn that her fame was cleared from all imputation, and that the merit and services of her husband, were acknowledged and rewarded, by the acclaiming voice of millions of his countrymen.

It is not to be supposed that the friends of General Jackson listened in silence to all this torrent of vituperation, or that they made no exertions in defence of his character. It is true that he himself, with a truly laudable delicacy, withdrew as much as possible from public view. He was conscious that his cause was much more emphatically that of the people than his own, and that they were able and resolved to maintain it. Obtruding himself on the public, as the over-anxiety of his competitors caused them, greatly to their disadvantage, frequently to do, he was aware could not, under the peculiar circumstances of the times, in any manner serve either himself or his friends. He prudently, therefore, as soon as he ascertained that the people had the second time chosen him for their candidate, resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States and retired to his dwelling on the banks of the Cumberland. There, in the enjoyment

of domestic comfort and rural occupations, he heard at a distance the raging of the political storm which for more than two years agitated the whole Union with unexampled violence, and subsided only when it had overthrown the power of his opponents, and placed him in their stead. He was not, it is true, indifferent to the progress of the contest. He would have been neither a patriot nor a man, had he been so. But he had full confidence in the power and steadiness of the people, and in the zeal and discretion of those who directed their efforts. Nor was he deceived. Every charge against him was triumphantly refuted, and every calumny effectually exposed, until the generous indignation of the people was aroused to such enthusiasm, that when the day of decision arrived, they rushed to the polls in overwhelming numbers, sweeping away opposition, and covering the discomfited calumniators with shame and confusion.

To enter here upon a formal vindication of Jackson's conduct and character would oblige us to exceed the limits assigned to this publication. Besides it is now unnecessary. The voice of the nation has vindicated him; and many who were but lately his loudest accusers, have become, since his star has assumed the ascendant, his zealous panegyrists. It is wonderful how suddenly the eyes of some men become opened to the discovery of the virtues, talents and services of those on whose behalf they perceive the current of prosperity to flow, although in different circumstances, they could see in them nothing but what was worthy of censure and condemnation. That man, who, while he was only a farmer in Tennessee, destitute of power and patronage, was characterized as ferocious, arbitrary, rash, ignorant, and entirely devoid of every qualification that might fit him for the duties of civil government, is now, since he has been chosen President

of the United States, admitted by numbers of his late defamers to be well qualified for that high office. There is now, it is believed, no man in the country who would prefer seeing it desolated by "war, pestilence and famine," to seeing him in the presidency; nor is it believed that there is one who considers him a monster of barbarity, "capable," to use the language of some of his traducers, "of looking upon blood and carnage with composure, if not enjoyment, and of catching at every opportunity to shed American blood without any authority but that of arbitrary power." It is now acknowledged that he is humane, and that on all occasions he has shown a tenderness for the lives, not only of his own men, but of his enemies, when he could do so, consistently with his duty. When he had, on the plains of New Orleans, defeated the most gallant army of invaders that ever landed in America, and his own troops, scarcely injured, wished, in the excitement of victory, to pursue with slaughter the fugitives of the panic-struck enemy, his humanity forbade them; he checked their ardour for unnecessary revenge, and thereby prevented the destruction of innumerable lives, although he incurred the momentary displeasure of his troops for his forbearance.

When he marched against the ruthless Indians, who never gave quarter, instead of permitting his troops to yield to the impulse of retaliation, he thus in his general orders, inculcated upon them the true principles of humanity.

"How shall a war," said he, "so long forborne, and so loudly called for by retributive justice be waged? Shall we imitate the example of our enemies, in the disorder of their movements and the savageness of their dispositions? Is it worthy of the character of American soldiers, who

take arms to redress the wrongs of an injured country, to assume no better model than that furnished them by barbarians?—No ! fellow soldiers—great as are the grievances that have called us from our homes, we must not permit disorderly passions to tarnish the reputation we shall carry along with us ; we must and will be victorious—but we must conquer as men who owe nothing to chance, and who, in the midst of victory, can still be mindful of what is due to humanity.”

In relation to that fruitful theme of defamation against General Jackson, his conduct at New Orleans, which has in reality formed for him an imperishable wreath of fame, and added to his country's glory, it will be sufficient for his vindication to lay before the reader the following resolutions of Congress on the subject, adopted in February 1815.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby given to MAJOR GEN. JACKSON, and through him, to the officers and soldiers of the regular army, of the volunteers, and of the militia under his command, the greater proportion of which troops consisted of militia and volunteers, suddenly collected together, for their *uniform gallantry* and *good conduct*, conspicuously displayed against the enemy, FROM THE TIME OF HIS LANDING BEFORE NEW ORLEANS, UNTIL HIS FINAL EXPULSION THEREFROM ; and *particularly* for their *valor, skill* and *good conduct* on the *eighth of January* last, in repulsing, with great slaughter *a numerous British army of chosen veteran troops*, when attempting, by a bold and daring attack to carry by storm, the works hastily thrown up for the protection of New Orleans ; and thereby obtaining a most signal victory over the enemy with a disparity of loss, on his part, UNEXAMPLED IN MILITARY ANNALS.

“ *Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck, a *gold medal*, with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to Major General Jackson *as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his JUDICIOUS and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion*.

“ *Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to

cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to MAJ. GENERAL JACKSON, in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect to the objects thereof."

In reply to the allegations that General Jackson was a mere military chieftain, unversed in classical learning, and destitute of experience in civil affairs, his friends could triumphantly produce the example of Washington to prove that, even if these charges were true, they did not constitute any absolute disqualification for the office of president. Washington was the military hero of his day, without pretensions to classical learning; and that he had no experience in the management of civil affairs, he himself acknowledges in his address on taking the oath of office at his inauguration into the presidency in April, 1789.—"The magnitude and difficulty of the trust," said he on that occasion, "to which the voice of my country has called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens, a distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with despondence, one who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and *unpractised in the duties of civil administration*, ought to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies."

This was the avowal of him who was the first and best of our presidents; whose administration, military chieftain, unskilled in collegiate learning, and unpractised in civil government, as he was, proved a blessing to the country, and obtained the entire approbation and gratitude of the people.

But the friends of General Jackson were not obliged to rest their defence of his qualifications on the production of this illustrious example alone; they could prove each of these charges, with the exception of that of his having

been a military chieftain, to be untrue, and as that charge implied neither dishonor nor incapacity, they admitted it freely and with satisfaction. The committee of correspondence who supported his cause in Philadelphia, in their fifth letter in reply to the authors of a pamphlet in which all these charges are collected and enforced, make the following statement:—

“ You perceive, gentlemen, that experience proves the fallacy of your doctrine of succession, that no one should be president, who had not been in the political ministry : and we now proceed to show that General Jackson has other qualifications, besides those of a military kind.

“ 1. General Jackson received a classical education: was this no advantage? some of your associates think it an indispensable requisite, for public trust or private station.

“ 2. He had, like Franklin, to establish his name, without the patronage of a single relative or friend; if he had not talents and virtues, would he not have remained in obscurity? could he have arrived at his present celebrity without them? how many in half a century have risen over all impediments as he has done? how many of his assailants could imitate his example?

“ 3. In his 20th year, he was admitted to the bar, and leaving his native state, South Carolina, went to Nashville, to establish a character, and earn an independence amongst strangers, Did this not evince strength of mind and talents.

“ 4. Such was the reputation which he established, that, upon the organization of the territory of the United States south of the Ohio, (now called Tennessee) in May, 1790, Washington appointed him district attorney, a station which Andrew Jackson held until elected to serve in 1796, in the convention for forming a constitution for Tennessee: Was this no proof of fitness for civil trusts?

“ 5. In his 30th year he was chosen a member of the convention for forming a constitution for Tennessee: what stronger token could a people give of their sense of his integrity and abilities?

“6. At the same age he was elected a member of Congress of the United States; was not this an evidence of good character and qualifications for civil stations?

“7. In his 31st year, he was elected to represent Tennessee in the Senate of the United States, the most distinguished body of this, or perhaps any country: what could more clearly show a fitness for high trusts?

“8. The next station which he filled was that of Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee: he held it for several years: did this evince no civil qualifications?

“9. Having acquired a moderate estate, he retired from public life, and became a Tennessee farmer: what a contrast with his rival!

“10. When Congress authorised the employment of volunteers to defend their country, in the last war, Andrew Jackson left his farm and appealed to his neighbours and countrymen; 2500 of them placed themselves at his disposal: what stronger proof of his patriotism—what higher evidence of the attachment of his countrymen, need be given?

“11. After he had vanquished the confederated Indians, and their more savage allies, he concluded several important treaties with the former, under the direction of government, not only to its satisfaction, but in a manner that commanded the gratitude of the conquered tribes:—are these no tokens of merit?

“12. He was appointed governor of Florida, a station requiring the exercise of civil as well as military qualifications: was not this a proof that he possessed them?

“13. He was offered, by Mr. Monroe, a seat in the Cabinet, as Secretary at War; but he declined it: was this no evidence of his talents—no proof of his being free from selfish or ambitious views?

“14. Mr. Monroe asked him to proceed to Mexico, as Ambassador of the United States:—was this no proof of his having the qualifications of a statesman? he refused to accept the station, because he thought this republic ought not to sanction the military usurpation of Iturbide, by sending a minister to his court: was this such conduct as would distinguish a man, disposed to become, himself, an usurper?

With these facts before their eyes, and conscious that the preservation of their own supremacy in creating the chief magistrate, greatly depended on the issue of the contest, the people of the United States aroused themselves vigorously to the struggle, and by a majority of votes unexampled in the annals of contested elections, overthrew all the forces that official influence could bring against them; made their own president, and fixed the fair fabric of their own power on foundations too firm to fear any thing, for the time to come, from the assaults of any combination whatever of ambitious statesmen with mercenary demagogues.

For the satisfaction of the reader the following authentic statement of the votes given in the several states for each of the candidates, is inserted. *The state of South Carolina, having voted by legislature, and the popular vote given at the election of that body not being ascertained, and if ascertained, might not be considered an accurate exhibition of the strength of the presidential competitors, that state is necessarily excluded from the account. It is well known, however, that the Jackson party there exceeded that of their antagonists by an immense majority. To assume the number of twenty thousand as that majority will not be to overrate it. The state of Delaware also voted by legislature; but it being a small state, the strength of the parties may be ascertained with tolerable accuracy, by the late election held in it, for members of Congress. It is therefore included in the following statement.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Jackson.</i>	<i>Adams.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Maine,	13927	20773	34700
New-Hampshire,	20692	24006	44698
Massachusetts,	6019	29836	35855

Rhode Island,	695	2548	3243
Connecticut,	4486	13343	17829
Vermont,	8353	24363	32716
New-York,	140763	135412	276175
New-Jersey,	21929	23758	45687
Pennsylvania,	101652	50848	152500
Delaware,	4349	4769	9118
Maryland,	24565	25527	50092
Virginia,	26752	12101	38853
North Carolina,	37857	13918	51775
Georgia,	19362	642	20004
Kentucky,	39071	31167	70238
Ohio,	67597	63395	130992
Indiana,	22237	17052	39289
Illinois,	9560	4659	14219
Louisiana,	4603	4076	8679
Tennessee,	44293	2240	46533
Missouri,	8272	3400	11672
Alabama,	13384	1629	15013
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Jackson's maj'ty. 131056

By adding to this majority the twenty thousand assumed for South Carolina, we shall have the magnificent number of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ONE THOUSAND AND FIFTY SIX VOTES for the *national* majority. In the electoral colleges the majority was more than two to one, the votes being

For Jackson 178
 — Adams 83

Jackson's majority 95

It is to this decisive expression of the voice of the nation that we are chiefly to attribute the sudden and entire cessation, which took place immediately after the election, of that clamorous and abusive hostility against

the character and conduct of General Jackson which had so long agitated and disgraced the country. It might have been supposed that the passions of men excited into fury by such a storm of violent controversy, could not for a long time have ceased to feel its impulse; that they should subside all at once, as they have done, into the tranquillity of a perfect calm, was certainly not to be expected. It must have been the work of some mighty influence, and what influence short of a supernatural one, could have been more mighty than the tremendous majority which has flashed conviction, far and wide, wherever there existed any doubt on the subject, that the friends of Jackson were right and that his enemies were wrong.

This cessation of hostility, indeed, was a mark of respect which so unequivocal a manifestation of the national will had a right to command; and having yielded it is no discredit to the defeated party. Such of them as have become convinced of their error, ought to feel no degradation in acknowledging their conviction. They have now obtained proof sufficient that the feelings which induced their opposition must have arisen from either erroneous information or groundless prejudices. The principal opposition existed in New England, where, from their local situation, the inhabitants had fewer opportunities of knowing the real merit of Jackson's character and conduct than those of other parts of the Union; and where local considerations, creating a partiality for his competitor, occasioned the tales of falsehood and slander to find a more ready reception than they did elsewhere. But the New Englanders are a shrewd and reflecting people; and the circumstance of the whole of the Southern and Western States, where Jackson was well known, giving

him their entire vote, cannot have escaped their notice, nor failed to have made on their sentiments a due impression in his favour. They have beheld every state south or west of Delaware, with the exception of Maryland which was divided, and every large commercial city in the Union, except Boston, declare for Jackson. Is not this enough to shake the faith of the sagacious New Englanders in the statements which interested politicians had so industriously circulated amongst them, of Jackson's utter unworthiness and incapacity. Can they believe that the man in whose favour such numbers of upright and intelligent men, who could not be mistaken in his character, have declared, is that ignorant monster of iniquity which their pamphleteers, editors and orators, represented him to be? Must it not be evident to them that the statements of these declaimers and publishers were vile libels, intended to lead them astray, and excite their abhorrence towards an illustrious and venerable patriot whom so many disinterested thousands who knew him well and could judge of him impartially, have thought worthy of raising to an office, to which they would never have raised a man either corrupt or incapable?

These considerations have had, no doubt, much influence in producing that acquiescence, which has been so remarkably sudden and universal, of the adversaries of General Jackson, in his elevation. But there is another circumstance to which, we believe, we may justly attribute the total absence of murmuring, with the occasional whispering of some satisfaction at the event, among many who were the General's most active and bitter revilers—we mean the insincerity of the dislike they professed. In their great eagerness to serve, or at least to please the authorities in whose cause they had embarked, these men

whose trade is political gladiatorship, and party brawling, circulated defamatory stories, one word of which they themselves did not believe. As for the inventors of such stories, they are the vilest of the vile: if they can procure the forgiveness of their own consciences, that of the friends of Jackson will be easily obtained. Contempt, and not resentment, is the feeling which magnanimity indulges towards a fallen although unprincipled enemy, who has been prostrated by his own efforts to do mischief.

We have thus taken a very cursory view of the late political contest, the result of which, we trust, has settled for a long period to come, the question whether the people or their rulers are, in this country, the real source of power. Had Mr. Adams been re-elected, not only would the anxious wishes of the nation have been a second time defeated, but the oligarchical system of cabinet succession would, in all likelihood, have become so strengthened and confirmed, as for ever to render all constitutional attempts, on the part of the people, to overturn it and regain the proper exercise of their own rights, unavailing. The power of appointing his successor would have become virtually lodged in the hands of the president; for the machinery for securing the election of some one of the secretaries, would have attained such perfection, that it is to be feared nothing short of civil war could have broken it down, and restored the republic to the practice of its legitimate principles. But the danger is now over. The battle has been fought with desperation and defeat on one side, and with zeal and victory on the other. Its influence on the permanency of our institutions will be long and happily felt. It will deter the possessors of power from relying too much upon official influence in their efforts to retain their authority contrary to the wishes of the people. "With

the patronage of office, properly directed." said a conspicuous secretary of the present day, "no man in power need be afraid of losing his election. A vigilant and judicious application of the right means will interest the feelings or the cupidity of the leaders of the people, and then all will be safe." These may not be exactly the words of the secretary; but the sentiment is the same as that which went the rounds of the newspapers, last summer, as his; and that he uttered it, we have never known to be disputed. This gentleman has, however, since found that the elective franchise of Americans is not so entirely under the control of political management, as this sentiment supposes. He has found that there are more independence of thought, and more purity of conduct, among the citizens of the United States, than he imagined. He has found that the pliable representatives of Missouri, Illinois, and a few other of the small states, who voted at his command four years ago, were not the representatives of American integrity and patriotism. No doubt he and all his party are much mortified at the discovery. But they have gained information. They have acquired a more correct knowledge of the national character; a knowledge by which some of them may yet be benefitted. At all events the shock of their downfall has elicited a light which will long serve to direct future statesmen on the proper path of political integrity. It will show them that a studious regard to the rights of the people in preference to their own personal aggrandizement, and a strict attention to the interests of the nation, rather than to the continuance of their own power, are the best, and only sure means of securing a valuable reputation and permanent honour.

The sentiments expressed on this subject, by that able and patriotic statesman, the present governor of New York, in his late message to the Senate and Assembly of that state, are so entirely in accordance with our own, and exhibit the issue of the great contest, in a point of view so lucid and correct, that we cannot refrain from laying them before our readers.

“Of that great struggle, it may truly be said that if it brought with it much to regret, it has also afforded subjects for congratulation, without reference to its particular result. Ours is the only nation in the world which can fairly be said to enjoy the high privilege of selecting its chief magistrate by the unbiassed choice of its citizens. That the exercise of a right so interesting in its character, and so important in its results, would disturb the body politic in all its relations, was to have been anticipated, and in the present instance, has been fairly realized. It is certainly true, that the reputation of the country has in some degree suffered from the uncharitable and unrelenting scrutiny to which private as well as public character has been subjected. But, on the other hand, the injury produced by this discreditable exhibition has been relieved, if not removed, by seeing how soon the overflowing waters of bitterness have spent themselves, and already the current of public feeling has resumed its accustomed channels. These excesses are the price we pay for that full enjoyment of the right of opinion, which is emphatically the birthright of an American citizen. It is with perfect deference to that sacred privilege, and in the humble exercise of that portion of it which belongs to myself—with a sincere desire not to offend the feeling of those whose views in this respect differ from my own—that I beg leave to congratulate you, and through you, our constituents, on the result of the late election for President and vice-President of the United States: a result which while it infuses fresh vigor into our political system, and adds new beauties to the Republican character, once more refutes the odious imputation that republics are ungrateful: dissipates the vain hope that our citizens can be in

fluenced by aught, save appeals to their understanding and love of country; and finally, exhibits in bold relief, the omnipotence of public opinion, and the futility of all attempts to overawe it by the denunciations of power, or to seduce it by the allurements of patronage."

As America, with the exception of Washington, has produced no individual to whom she is more indebted than the illustrious subject of this publication, so with the same exception, there has yet appeared none whom she is more inclined to honor. Innumerable are the testimonies of that grateful respect, so strongly felt and widely spread, which he has received, and is daily receiving, from both public bodies and private individuals. These manifestations of the national esteem and gratitude, are to be considered valuable as rescuing the country from the disgrace which the conduct of his traducers would have brought upon it. They were to him a shield against the shafts of calumny; and afforded him ample consolation for the most rancorous vituperation he had to endure. Our limits will not permit us to indulge in even a brief notice of particular instances of those honorable demonstrations of the popular sentiment towards him. We cannot, however, refrain from observing that the Eighth of January, the anniversary of his victory at New Orleans, has, next to the Fourth of July, become the most important and universally celebrated, of our national festivals. Jackson has enjoyed the rare felicity of receiving, on the day of this festival, in the city, to commemorate his preservation of which, it is instituted, the most gratifying tokens of gratitude and honor, which the sensibilities of a rescued and opulent community could bestow. The assertion so often made by his enemies that the citizens of New Orleans do not estimate his services in their de-

fence, as they ought, is therefore libellous and untrue. It was propagated with the multitude of other calumnies sent abroad prior to the late election, with the view of lessening the importance of those services in the estimation of the public. As it has, like the rest of its kindred slanders, proved incapable of effecting its purpose, it is hoped that we shall hear no more of it, and that the foul reproach of ingratitude will be no longer cast upon a patriotic city which does not deserve it.

But in the midst of triumph and honor, Jackson has been doomed to endure a dispensation of the most afflicting nature. It would seem that happiness is destined never to come to man in this world, perfect and unalloyed. When the tide of prosperity flows most copiously and unsulliedly towards us, there appears to be almost a certainty of its being checked and tarnished by a sudden dashing upon the shoals of some unforeseen calamity. Scarcely had authentic intelligence reached the dwelling of General Jackson, that his cause was triumphant, and his election accomplished, when she who had been long the faithful companion of his life; she who had been the solace of his retirement and the partaker of his reproach, and who, he fondly hoped, would have been the sharer of the high honors now awarded to him—his beloved wife—was unexpectedly taken from him by a short but severe sickness. She became indisposed on the 17th and died on the 22nd of December. The distress produced upon the mind of her illustrious husband by this melancholy event, is described, by one of the physicians that attended her, in the following affecting passage of a communication to the editor of the Winchester Virginian.

“How shall I describe the agony.—the heart rending agony of the venerable partner of her bosom! He had

in compliance with our earnest entreaties, seconded by those of his lady, left her chamber, (which he seldom permitted himself to do,) and lain down in an adjoining room, to seek repose for his harrassed mind and body. A few minutes only had elapsed, when we were hastily summoned to her chamber, and the General, in a moment, followed after us. But he was only in time to witness the last convulsive effort of expiring nature!! Then it was that all the feelings of the devoted husband burst forth. His breast heaved, and his soul seemed to struggle with a load too oppressive for frail humanity."

In the same communication, the effects of this mournful occurrence upon the minds not only of the immediate connexions and domestics of the deceased, but of the inhabitants of the whole adjacent country by whom she had been greatly beloved, is related as follows.

"A numerous train of domestics crowded around the bed of their beloved mistress, and filled the room with their piercing cries. They could not bring their minds to a belief of the painful reality that their mistress and *friend* (for such indeed she was) was a lifeless corpse. "Oh! is there no hope?" was their agonizing question; and vainly would they flatter themselves with the belief, that perhaps "she was only fainting.

"The distressing event spread with the rapidity of the wind; and relatives and neighbors thronged the house from midnight until late the following morning. Soon the painful tidings reached Nashville (12 miles distant) and a fresh concourse of friends pressed forward to show their respect for the dead and to mourn with the living. A splendid dinner and ball which was to have been given to the General on the 23d instant, previous to his departure, were indefinitely postponed. On the 24th the stores and shops of the city were universally closed, and business entirely suspended. The same day (24th) she was buried in the garden, attended by a large concourse of weeping relatives and friends. The General followed the corpse to its "narrow cell," supported by General Coffee, his old friend and companion in arms, and Mr. Rutledge."

The following DIRGE to the Memory of MRS. JACKSON, written by the author of the preceding pages, it is hoped, will not be considered unsuited for insertion in this place.

IN sorrow sunk beside the mournful bier
Of her who long had blest his bright career,
'Th' illustrious chosen of his country, see,
In meekness bending to the stern decree.
View there a struggle which all hearts must move,
The hero's firmness with the husband's love.
Freemen! 'tis he whose spirit, prompt and brave,
On patriot pinions flew your realm to save;
'Tis he whose hand, conducting vict'ry's car,
Crushed your invaders on the field of war;
Who when the fierce appalling strife was o'er,
Which shook the land, and danger was no more;
Contented with his country's thanks, retired
To rural shades, nor pomp nor power desired.—
But well his worth his grateful country knew;
No secret shades could hide it from her view;
And to its proper sphere, with loud acclaim,
She drew it forth, and crowned her JACKSON's fame.

But what is power or splendor to his heart,
Now doomed from all that formed his bliss to part?
In vain around his brow a wreath is twined,
The fairest ever worn by human kind,
While the loved mem'ry of that lost-one dwells
Fresh in his soul, and all his sorrow swells.
And well to him her mem'ry may be dear;—
Round him she clung with holy faith sincere;
Her pride, her stay, her lover and her lord,
And only less than Heaven itself adored.
She loved the manly heart that made her blest,
She loved the patriot flame that warmed his breast,
She loved the toils that could his virtues wake,
She loved ev'n glory for her husband's sake.
For well she knew that he was glory's heir,
Though envy scoffed, and slander did not spare.

His noblest deeds, though viperous tongues assailed,
While faction triumphed, and deceit prevailed,
She fondly hoped the glorious day to see,
When truth would vanquish factious calumny.—
Oh shame to manhood! that our times have seen
Monsters possessed of man's uplifted mein,
Whose hearts the base, unfeeling tale could frame,
That tried to blast so pure a being's fame!
Alas! we know them, heartless as they are,
With feeling, truth and manliness at war,
Who but to gratify a factious end,
The poisoned shafts to woman's heart could send!
And thine, much injured and lamented fair,
'Twas thine the torture of those shafts to bear,
Until a generous nation nobly rose,
And hurled disgrace and ruin on thy foes.
Then to the world, with unstained lustre, shone
Thy honored husband's virtues and thy own,
While shrunk the vile assailants of thy fame,
From public scorn, in terror and in shame.
How fervently, in that auspicious hour,
Thy thankful bosom blest th' immortal Power,
Whose voice the justice of thy country woke,
And truth in thunder to thy slanderers spoke!

Oh, 'twas to generous minds an hour of pride,
When injured innocence was justified,
And merit drawn from its concealing shade,
To be with honor, fame and power repaid!
Then was the triumph of the patriot wife,
Which filled with ample joy her cup of life.
"It is enough!" th' illustrious matron cried;
And blessed her country, praised her God, and—died!

As soon as the state of his afflicted feelings would permit, General Jackson commenced his journey for the seat of the national government, to assume the functions of the high office to which the voice of his country had called him. His progress was marked by no ostentation. The

unambitious simplicity of his habits and manners, independently of the present affliction of his mind, was averse to pomp and parade. The people, however, came forth in multitudes, wherever he passed, to testify, at once, their respect for his virtues, their sympathy with his sufferings, and their gratification at HIS TRIUMPH, which had secured to them that invaluable and glorious privilege—the RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE, in which alone consist their FREEDOM and their SOVEREIGNTY.



UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

Engraved for the Jackson Wreath.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CAPITOL.

The Capitol of the United States is situated on an area enclosed by an iron railing, and including 22 1-2 acres—the building stands on the western portion of this plat, and commands, by the sudden declivity of the ground, a beautiful and extensive view of the city, of the surrounding heights of Georgetown, &c. and the windings of the Potomac as far as Alexandria. The building is as follows:

Length of Front,	-	-	-	-	352 ft. 4 in's.
Depth of Wings,	-	-	-	-	121 do. 6 do.
East projection and steps,	-	-	-	-	65 do.
West do.	do.	do.	-	-	83 do.
Covering	1½ acre, and 1320 ft.				
Height of Wings to top of Balustrade,	-	-	-	-	70 do.
Height to top of centre dome,	-	-	-	-	145 do.

The exterior exhibits a rusticated basement, of the height of the first story; the two other stories are comprised in a Corinthian elevation of pilasters and columns—the columns, 30 feet in height, form a noble advancing Portico, on the East, 160 feet in extent—the centre of which is crowned with a pediment of 80 feet span: a receding loggia, of 100 feet extent, distinguishes the centre of the West Front.

The building is surrounded by a balustrade of stone and covered with a lofty Dome in the centre, and a flat Dome on each Wing.

The Representatives' room is in the second story of the South wing—is semicircular, in the form of the ancient Grecian theatre—the chord of the longest dimensions is 96 feet—the height to the highest part of the domical ceiling is 60 feet This room is surrounded with 24 columns of variegated native marble, from the banks of the Potomac, with capitals of white Italian marble, carved after a specimen of the Corinthian order, still remaining among the ruins of Athens.

The Senate Chamber in the North wing is of the same semicircular form—75 feet in its greatest length, and 45 feet high—a screen of Ionic columns, with capitals, after those of the temple of Minerva Polias, support a gallery to the East, and from a loggia below—and a new gallery of iron pillars and railings of a light and elegant stricture projects from the circular walls—the dome ceiling is enriched with square cassions of Stucco. The Rotunda occupies the centre, and is 96 feet in diameter, and 96 high. This is the principal entrance from the East Portico and West stairs, and leads to the legislative halls and library. This room is divided in its circuit into panels, by lofty Grecian pilasters or antæ, which support a bold entablature, ornamented

with wreaths of olive—a hemispherical dome rises above filled with large plain cassions, like those of the Pantheon at Rome. The panels of the circular walls are appropriated to paintings and has relieves of historical subjects. Passing from the Rotunda, Westerly, along the gallery of the principal stairs, the library room door presents itself.—This room is 92 feet long, 34 wide, and 36 high; it is formed into recesses or alcoves for books on two sides, by pilasters, copied from the Portico of the Temple of the Winds at Athens—a light stair in each corner of the room leads to a second range of alcoves, and the whole is covered by a rich and beautiful stuccoed ceiling. This room has access to the Western loggia, from which the view of the city and surrounding country appears to great advantage.

Besides the principal rooms above mentioned, two others deserve notice, from the peculiarity of their architecture—the round apartment under the Rotunda, enclosing 40 columns supporting ground arches, which form the floor of the Rotunda. This room is similar to the substructions of the European Cathedrals, and may take the name of Crypt from them: the other room is used by the Supreme Court of the United States—of the same style of architecture, with a bold and curiously arched ceiling, the columns of these rooms are of a massy Dorick, imitated from the temples of Pæstum. Twenty-five other rooms, of various sizes are appropriated to the officers of the two houses of Congress and of the Supreme Court, and 45 to the use of committees. They are all vaulted and floored with brick and stone. Three principal staircases are spacious and varied in their form: these, with the vestibules and numerous corridors or passages, it would be difficult to describe intelligibly: we will only say, that they are in conformity to the dignity of the building and style of the parts already named. The building having been situated originally on the declivity of a hill, occasioned the West front to show in its elevation one story of rooms below the general level of the East front and the ends. To remedy this defect, and to obtain safe deposits for the large quantities of fuel annually consumed, a range of casemate arches has been projected in a semicircular form to the West, and a paved terrace formed over them: this addition is of great utility and beauty, and at a short distance exhibits the building on one uniform level—this terrace is faced with a grass bank, or glacis, and at some distance below, another glacis with steps leads to the level of the West entrance of the Porter's Lodges—these, together with the piers to the gates at the several entrances of the square, are in the same massy style as the basement of the building: the whole area or square is surrounded with a lofty iron railing, and is in progress of planting and decorating with forest trees, shrubs, gravel walks, and turf.—*Elliott's Ann. Cal.*

JACKSON'S MARCH.

Composed by

J. Braun, DIRECTOR OF MUSIC, CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.

MAESTOSO.

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The tempo is marked 'MAESTOSO.' and the dynamics include 'F', 'O', and 'FF'. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplet markings. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

First system of musical notation, two staves. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

FINE

Second system of musical notation, two staves. The right staff begins with a piano (*P*) dynamic and a crescendo (*CRES.*) marking. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and articulations. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Third system of musical notation, two staves. The right staff starts with a forte (*F*) dynamic, followed by a fortissimo (*FP*) dynamic. The left staff has a repeat sign. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

FP: CRES.

Fourth system of musical notation, two staves. The right staff features a fortissimo (*FP*) dynamic. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

D. J.
AL SEGNO.

Fifth system of musical notation, two staves. The right staff begins with a fortissimo (*FP*) dynamic. The music continues with chords and eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.



Andante

FP.

PEDAL.

FP.

PEDAL.

FF

FINE
FF

D.C.







